BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

A. S. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk. All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1854.....NO. 3.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

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Advertisements upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C., Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH, MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce. [50-3t—9-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,
WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER;
WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR., JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)
WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.
All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.
He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.
Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.
Reference:—Mr. JOHN CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854—34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equal to any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

CHILDREN'S SHOES.
A LARGE and handsome assortment, received this morning, and for sale by JONES & GARDNER.
May 24th, 1854.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. st, 853 52-tf

General Notices.

$75 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$200 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Fifty Dollars for either, or One Hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.
THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber's or in any Jail in the State; *either* of the following named negro fellows, viz: ABRAM, STEPHEN, and ROBERT. The two first are owned by Mr. Fred'k Swann and formerly belonged to Dan'l Fleming, Esq.
Abram is rather small in statue, thin visage, and walks at times a little lame, is about 40 years old. Stephen is rather stout, has a great deal of hair about his face, is about 40 years old, and we are inclined to think will attempt to make his way to Chapel Hill, where he has a wife belonging to Mr. George Moore. Robert is a short, stout negro, has rather a down cast look, and is lame in his left leg, is about 50 years old; when last seen had on an old white hat (slightly brown from age,) he may be lurking about Mr. John Hall's plantation, Brunswick county, where he has a wife, he is owned by Mrs Langdon. CUTLAR & PIERCE.
May 5, '54 d2t—36-tf

FOR SALE,
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the State.
The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.
Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf] DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF
At Wholesale and Retail,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET, (*South Side,*) where you can find a large and complete assortment of the above, at prices to suit buyers. Among which are La Norma, La India Cuba, Yara, Rio Hondo, Havana, Sagua, Principies, Esculapios, Pantillos, and various other Brands of Superior Cigars.
Also, Lowery's Extra, Stag, Mayo Cabell, Cousin Sally, Billy Bowlegs, Southern Belle, Constellation, Excelsior Gold Leaf, Yellow Bank, Lorillard's, and other Brands and manufacturers of extra Chewing Tobacco.
Roonee's Honey Dew, Garrett's, Lorillard's, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuffs.
Cigar Cases, Segar Tubes, Pipes, Virginia, Maryland and New York Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c
Proprietors of Hotels, Groceries, and all others who love a "Good article of the Weed" are invited to call and examine, prices and qualities. J VAN SICKLE.
Wilmington, May 11, '54 2wd—wft

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufacteries, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
April 7, 1854. 181-tf

NOW RECEVING and for sale low by the Subscribers,
15 bbls. Mess Pork;
10 hhds. Western Bacon;
4000 lbs. N. C., do;
20 bbls Crackers;
20 boxes do;
30 bags Rio Coffee;
15 do. Laguria do;
10 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar;
July 21, 1854 UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOREWARN all persons from hunting with Gun or Dog, feeding or penning stock, or trespassing in any way upon any of our Lands situated in Bladen County. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders. W. H. BEATTY,
D. P. BEATTY,
CALVIN J. DICKSON.
Bladen co., N. C., Sept. 15th, 1854. 2-3m.

General Notices.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms. Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having been appointed, at March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, an INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, respectfully offers his services to those having business in his line, pledging himself to attend to such business promptly and with fidelity. WM. L. JACOBS.
Wilmington, April 21, 1854 33-6m

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Gentleman who can give the best references as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Wholesale Grocery, or as Overseer on a plantation, or to superintend hands in any way. Apply to L. M. Williams; or at THIS OFFICE.
May 10, 1854—209-d1w wtf.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER forewarns all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, making surveys, chopping or defacing of trees, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon any of his lands situated in the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, or Onslow. The Law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JOHN JAMES.
New Hanover county, N. C., May 26, 1854 6mw*

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantations, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS,
May 19, '54 —37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

Point Peter Steam Saw Mill for Sale.
FOR SALE That very valuable property known as POINT PETER MILL, situated in the town of Wilmington, on the point of land between the two branches of the Cape Fear River, at their junction, and affording the best location in the vicinity of Wilmington for a Steam Saw Mill, and also particularly suited for a Marine Railway or Ship Yard, or for a Coal Depot.
It has a large river front, with any required depth of water—extensive Timber Pens—Houses for hands, and, in fact, every necessary facility and convenience. The Mill is large and valuable. Farther description is deemed unnecessary, as parties wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.
For farther particulars, apply to the proprietor, WM. NEILSON, Philadelphia, or to his Agents,
WESSEL & EILERS, Wilmington, N. C.
July 12th, 1854 263-2t 45-tf

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 22d inst., a Negro Man named MORGAN. He is about 30 years old, 5 feet high, yellow Complected; has a long beard; and will weigh about 160 pounds. He was raised near Greenville, N. C. Where he has a wife at Mr. James A. Brown's. He is supposed to be making his way to the above place. We will give a reward of $10 for his confinement in any jail so we can get him, or the same sum for his delivery to us TAFT & BROTHER.
Near Conwayboro S. C. June 22d 1854. 253 tf 42 tf

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPTALISTS.
THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers his place for sale, containing 162 Acres of Land at Cypress Creek, Bladen County, one mile from South River, and twelve miles from Cape Fear. There is on the place a good Store house; a large and convenient Warehouse; a good Dwelling and all necessary out houses; a good still—20 Bbls. capacity, recently set on the most approved plan, all necessary fixtures and good sheds—all in order for running. The Rosin and Spirits can be got off at very little expense, less than boating expenses from Fayetteville. There can be $10,000 to $12,000 worth of goods sold a year to good paying customers, and any quantity of Turpentine bought at reasonable prices. There are 40 acres of fine farming land, a part of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The place is healthy, water good. I also offer a young team of fine Mules, harness and Road Wagon; 1 two-horse Wagon nearly new, with iron axles, and set on eliptic springs, made expressly for hauling goods and spirits turpentine. Also, present stock of Goods in store, embracing nearly every variety of goods. I would like to sell all together and give a bargain. Persons wishing to engage in the Mercantile and Distilling Business would do well to give me a call If the Goods are not disposed of before, the stock on hand will be sold at public sale on the 10th of October.
Any information will be given by addressing me at Cypress Creek Post Office, Bladen Co., N. C.
W. J. PARKER.
P. S. All persons indebted to the subscriber will make payment at the earliest convenience, as the business must be closed up. Longer indulgence will not be given on back standing notes and accounts.
Aug. 7, 1854. 50*tf

NOTICE.
THE subscribers take this method of giving general notice to *allpersons*, that they do not intend paying a certain note of hand, signed by Blany Williams, as principal, and themselves as sureties, and made payable to Jacob Smith, of this County, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, dated the 24th of July, A. D. 1854, and due, with interest from date, the 15 of October, 1854—which note, we understand, is now in the hands of the said Jacob Smith.—We also forewarn any person from trading for the same.—Our reasons for so doing are because the said note is fraudulent in every respect. FRED'K. GRADY,
IMMANUEL KORNEGAY.
Duplin county, August 9th, 1854 287-tf

JAMES DAWSON,
Next door to Polley & Hart,
RESPECTFULLY informs Ladies wishing to purchase DRESS GOODS or EMBROIDERIES, or DRY GOODS of any description, if they will favor him with a call he will show them as rich, fashionable and cheap an assortment as ever was exhibited in this place. He has but one price, and that is marked in plain figures on every article.
April 20th, 1854.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
FOR THE CURE OF
Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.
IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been for years used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Certificates.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll:
BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success; and after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. Ds., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me most effectually.
Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 paspoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE; New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, '51.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfull, &c. J. B. SEAVY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 1851.
MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarhoea or Bowel Complaints, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.
I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 14th, 1854 240-1m-taw-41-6m

Schools.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE 3d Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 7th day of August next.
The principal is now on a tour north, for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus; also to make such additions to our present Library as the advancement of the pupils require.
We shall thus be enabled to open the next session with renewed facilities for imparting knowledge, and such as are possessed by but few institutions of the kind in our country.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, June 22, 1854 42-tf

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THIS Institution commences its second session under the new organization, on the 1st day of May, and will close the last day of November, 1854.
Rev'd James H. Brent, A. B., President, with a full and competent faculty. $70 00 per session will cover the entire expense for Tuition and Board in the Collegiate course, and $100 will entitle to the full course and all the ornamental branches. $60 will cover the expenses of Board and Tuition in the Primary Department. Ornamental branches extra at the usual charge. Half payable in advance.
The Board of Stockholders have taken great pains in procuring facilities for giving a thorough education, and solicit a liberal share of patronage. Students received any time.
For particular information address the President of the Faculty, or the subscriber. WM. K. LANE,
May 5th, 1854 Pres't. Board Stockholders. 35-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.
Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to
D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17, 1853. 87-t20—16-1y

A FORTUNE FOR $1.
ANY Person sending $1. to T. L. LUCK, Dan River Post Office Rockingham County, North Carolina, will be sent fifty-nine different receipts by which he will be able to realize several hundred dollars per month. In addition to the above will be sent eighteen medical receipts for curing the following disease, to wit: Ague, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Flour Albus or Whites, Gonorhea, Amenorhea, Diabetes, Piles, Diarhea, Dyspepsia, Worms, Tooth Ache, Burns, Rig Worms, White Swelling, Diseases of the Kidneys, and one to remove corns and warts, all for $1. I also want 300 agents to sell the above receipts. For further particulars address as above. All letters must be post paid.
August 25, 1854. 51-11t*

$30 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, in April last, his boy NICHOLAS. Said boy is yellow complected, about six feet high, has a down look when spoken to, and is passing for a free boy; he is, no doubt, lurking in New Hanover or the lower part of Duplin county, where his father Nicholas Buffoe, a bricklayer, has a wife.—I will give the above reward of thirty dollars for his delivery to the Subscriber, or confined in any jail in the State, so that I can get him. WM. L. MOORE.
Aug. 25th, 1854 51-tf

TO OUR COUNTRY PATRONS.
WE would beg leave to state that we have now in store, and are still receiving, the largest and most varied stock of Hats and Caps it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit to our friends. The assortment is nearly complete, and has never been surpassed for variety and beauty of styles in the State, and consists as usual of Hats, Caps, Canes and Umbrellas, to the inspection of which we would call the attention of all in want of articles in this line, as we are determined to sell at prices that will make it for the interest of Country Merchants and Planters and all others to buy in this market. A call is solicited.
C. MYERS,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
Sept. 8. No. 1 Grante Row.

NOTICE,
APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for an act to incorporate Union Academy in New Hanover County.
Sept. 15 2-5w.

WIDE AWAKES.
TWO Cases new styles opened this day at the Emporium
C. MYERS.
Aug. 18.

An Intercepted Letter.

The following glimpses at a young lady's heart, taken from a letter to a bosom friend, will amuse, if they do not instruct the reader:

1. You tell me, dear Amy, you're anxious to know all about that affair with my recreant beau. 'Tis quite an embarrassing matter, 'tis true; but you know dearest love, I've no secrets from you; and so without any undue affectation, I'll tell you a tale you may tell to the nation.

2. I had met him quite often at the party and ball, had danced with him, talked with him, walked with him, all—had heard all those stories, where largely he draws on the works of his countryman, Baron Manchausen—had looked at his pictures, and laughed at his "brogue," and thought him a charming and unprincipled rogue.

3. Conceive my sur

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEP. 22, 1854.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Dr. PETER M. WALKER.

☞ A. L. PRICE, one of our firm, will attend Duplin and Wayne Superior Courts, for the purpose of making collections of moneys due this establishment. We hope our patrons, one and all, will find it convenient to make it their special business to pay up, at Duplin next week, and at Wayne the week following.

Coal.

For some time past the papers at the North have been full of complaints about the extravagant prices demanded for Pennsylvania Anthracite coal, which they attribute to the workings of a speculative combination among dealers. The real cost of mining and placing a ton of 2,240 pounds of coal upon the wharf in Philadelphia is about four dollars, and yet it has been run up in New York and Boston to over nine dollars, with corresponding prices at the port of shipment. To keep up these rates, it has been gravely proposed, in the Pottsville (Pa.) Journal, one of the coal organs, to keep the supply short by suspending operations for some time. This extortionate policy on the part of the coal interest cannot but prove suicidal. They enjoy a protection of 20 per cent., that being the duty imposed upon foreign coal imported into the United States. The imposition attempted by the coal dealers and mine owners is creating a clamor which must eventually result in the destruction of this protection, as well as in turning the attention of consumers to other sources of supply. Indeed, under the reciprocity treaty lately concluded between this country and the British provinces, colonial coal will be admitted free of duty, and must take the place of Pennsylvania coal, if such exorbitant prices continue to be demanded for the latter. This is already beginning to be felt, and the speculators have been forced to submit to a very considerable reduction. "Live and let live" is a capital rule, and we like to see everybody get a fair price for labor or produce—but we do also like to see those who enter into combinations to demand unfair prices for food and fuel caught in their own trap. It is not a fair trade, but a gambling speculation in the actual necessaries of life, of which the public are to be the victims, and if the game should turn out against the speculators, we confess to little sympathy in their misfortunes.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE PEE DEE.—We notice, in the Marion Star, a statement that the Manchester Railroad Bridge over the Pee Dee is rapidly approaching completion, and is expected to be finished by the 15th of next month. All the cylinders have been sunk, and there remains but one span of the superstructure to be completed.

This is the pioneer work of the kind in this country, although not so in England, where several piers have been constructed upon the same principle. The experiment here has been carried on with the utmost determination to a successful issue. At the last annual meeting of the W. & M. R. R. Co., complimentary medals were voted to Major Gwynn, the Consulting Engineer, and L. J. Flemming, Esq., the Resident Engineer of the Road, to be presented as soon as the first train passed over the Bridge. This is now about to happen.

THE SENATORSHIP.—The Washington Daily Globe says: "It is stated that the election of the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, as United States Senator from North Carolina, has been definitely arranged, and that Mr. Mallory, of Florida, will succeed him as head of the Navy Department."

We find the above precious affair going the rounds of the press. We need not call attention to its ridiculous foolishness—which must appear quite as ridiculous to Mr. Dobbin as to anybody else, if not more so. To definitely arrange the election of any gentleman, from this State, to the United States Senate, belongs only to the Legislature of North Carolina, not yet in session; and Mr. Dobbin is a gentleman of too much sense and good taste not to feel disgusted by any such announcement in advance. The utmost that could be said would be that it had been definitely arranged that Mr. Dobbin should consent to be a candidate for one of the Senatorships. Without wishing to prejudice the claims, or interfere with the preferences of others, we are free to say that the election of Mr. Dobbin would afford us the highest satisfaction, as we believe it would the people of the State, of both parties; but that must depend upon the action of the Legislature, and cannot be "definitely arranged" by newspaper paragraphs, or other extraneous agencies. If Mr. Dobbin is to be a candidate, justice demands that he should not be injured by such officious and nonsensical announcements.

☞ A Railroad Meeting at South Troy, Iredell county, recently adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting, that a road connecting the Western counties with the central road at Charlotte, would be injurious to the trade of North Carolina, inasmuch as it would divert a large portion of her trade to seek an outlet from the parts of S. Carolina. While a road from Beaufort to Tennessee, would give the whole transportation of N. Carolina product to N. Carolina roads."

Upon this the last Charlotte Democrat comments with some warmth. The resolution evidently strikes at the project of a Railroad from this place to Jonesboro', Tennessee, via Charlotte. The chief feeling is manifested by the Democrat in regard to what it considers the improper efforts of Salisbury to damage Charlotte, by getting up a prejudice against any Western extension from the latter point, with a view of concentrating everything upon Salisbury. Without desiring, at present, to enter upon the discussion of the relative advantages of Roads running Westward from Salisbury or Charlotte, or wishing, at any time, to take part in the difficulties arising from the mutual jealousies of the rival towns, we are yet too fully convinced of the usefulness and strictly North Carolina character of a Road between Wilmington and Charlotte to have any hesitation upon the subject. Its tendency *must* be to bring to North Carolina markets trade which cannot be brought there now—to connect portions of the State which cannot otherwise be connected.

"THE SCOUT, OR THE BLACK RIDERS OF CONGAREE."—This is a novel of nearly five hundred pages, by Wm. Gilmore Simms, which Mr. Whitaker laid on our table some days since, and which we have actually perused from beginning to end without skipping a line. It is a revolutionary novel of which the scene is laid in S. C., and is fully up to the usual standard of Mr. Simms' novels, which is no small praise. Redfield N. Y.

☞ Mr. Munds has handed us some Commercial note paper as a specimen of a stock while he has on sale at $1 50 per ream. It is a capital article for the counting house.

Considerable anxiety begins to be felt about the new steamer "City of Philadelphia," built to take the place of the ill fated "City of Glasgow" on the line between Liverpool and Philadelphia. She has been already out over twenty days and nothing heard from her.

☞ A gentleman, writing us on business, enquires whether spirit barrels can be secured with war (w)hoops, and if so, the cost of importing them from Turkey.

"A LITTLE MORE GRAPE."—FIFTY CENTS WORTH OF GRAPE.—SCUPPERNONG GRAPES AT THAT.—Twenty-three little niggers, with their tongues out, ran down Princess street—four big niggers brought up the rear;—seventeen niggers came up on the East side of Front street—nine came up the West, and they converged at the corner, round about Messrs. Quince & Cowan's Store, and there was a crowd.—De high Golly! And they all talked about "de grapes." And an old colored lady, of amplified proportions, puffed and blowed, like a horse after a four mile heat, only more so, and she related her sorrows: "Yeth, Boss, I followed 'em, and followed 'em up, and I followed round—all round, 'way up and down." And there the thing was, sure enough, as alleged,—to wit, that two young men had bought fifty cents worth of grapes from the aged colored individual, who sits in the Market-house, but somehow forgot to give her "de fifty cent," so she up stakes and after them, until finally she engaged the sympathies and services of "the powers that be," which ended in her getting the money, which rejoiced the good old soul exceedingly. She was actually *pale*. We wonder if the young men actually did eat up the gallon and a half of grapes!

All the above-mentioned terrible and exciting circumstances, occurrences and transactions, took place, happened and transpired, yesterday afternoon. Scene No. 1: Aged colored individual seated in market house—enter two men who purchase grapes—*exeunt* without paying. Scene No. 2: Young men travel, eating grapes—aged colored individual in hot pursuit, perspiring. Same Scene, all round town. *Finale:* Interposition of Town Constable—reward of perseverance. Aged colored individual gets her fifty cents. *Exeunt* young men eating grapes. *Exit* aged colored individual, perspiring—*Grand tableau*—little nigger stands on his head—cynical individual mutters something about "sour grapes." Rain.—Wind variable.—*Daily Journal, 20th inst.*

The 'six days' steamer,' commenced in New York, with a view of making the run to Europe in six days, is now finished; but having changed hands, the present proprietor talks of putting her in the Mobile trade, provided sufficient encouragement be offered.

North Carolina State Fair.

The undersigned takes pleasure in stating that a public meeting of the citizens of Raleigh was held at the City Hall, on the 12th inst., for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements to accommodate visitors to the Second Annual State Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, beginning on Tuesday, the 17th of October next. There was much interest expressed by all present, and from the desire manifested there will doubtlessly be ample accommodation afforded to all the agriculturists, mechanics, and others of the State, who will by their presence show that they have the true interest of the country at heart, and every assurance was given that all would be properly accommodated.

Three committees were appointed by the meeting, one to attend at each of the three principal Hotels of the City, for the purpose of referring visitors to places where they can be comfortably lodged, after the rooms of the Hotels and other public houses are occupied. All those who may desire to be relieved from the trouble of looking out for themselves will please call at the *Yarbrough House*, where a committee consisting of Messrs. Yarbrough, J. K. Marriott, T. J. Utley, P. F. Pescud, Seaton Gales, and Col. J. F. Taylor; at the *City Hotel*, Capt. Lawrence, Col. R. I. Wynne, O. H. Perry, J. M. Towles, and and T. H. Selby; at *Guion's Hotel*, Messrs. E. P. Guion, R. S. Tucker, James Biggs, Wesley Whitaker, jr., and C. W. D. Hutchings, who will give them directions whereby they can be suitably accommodated. WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD,
Intendant and Chairman.

Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1854.

We understand that several extensive halls are to be erected for the accommodation of the various classes of articles on exhibition, and an amphitheatre with seats rising in successive tiers, at a convenient point for observation. The halls will be:—A large Reception Hall at the principal gate, a Planters' Hall, a Mechanics' Hall, and Floral Hall, and a Ladies' Refreshment Saloon. Floral Hall has been very considerably enlarged. The other buildings now on the grounds are to be enlarged also, and better fitted up for the purposes for which they were designed.

The Executive Committee are very desirous that all the members of the Society and those who design becoming such, should be present at the meeting of the society, in the Commons Hall, on Monday night the 16th of October. At that time the Judges will be appointed.

Members of the society will procure their *badges* from the Treasurer—Mr. Hutchings—on the morning of the 17th, at his office in Reception Hall.

Exhibitors are particularly requested to have all their articles at the grounds by Monday the 16th, in order to give the several committees time to arrange every thing before the opening of the Fair, and to secure to themselves a good location for their articles.

Power will be provided for the purpose of testing the different kinds of machinery that may be on exhibition.

We publish below the result of the deliberations of the Executive Committee, including the names of the special committees and their respective duties. It will be seen that a rigid and efficient system has been adopted, which, we trust, will contribute greatly to the success of the Fair.

1. COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

John C. Partridge, Chairman,
James F. Jordan,
Wm. D. Cooke,
Jere. Nixon,
Geo. T. Cooke,
Wilson W. Whitaker, } On reception of stock.
Seth Jones.

2. FLORAL HALL COMMITTEE.

Dr. W. R. Scott, Chairman,
P. F. Pescud,
W. L. Pomeroy.

3. MECHANIC'S HALL COMMITTEE.

John C. McRae, Chairman,
C. B. Root,
C. W. D. Hutchings;

4. PLANTER'S HALL COMMITTEE.

Wm. R. Poole, Chairman.
Wm. A. Eaton.
E. P. Guion.

It is the duty of the committee to receive every article intended for exhibition, and if found worthy, cause it to be entered upon the Register. They shall also see that each article is properly labelled and sent to its proper destination. It is the duty of the branch of the Committee on Stock, to exhibition and decide whether it is worthy to be received.

When received they will give to the exhibitor a card of acceptance, which must be present to the Committee of Reception at Reception Hall, whereupon the stock will be duly registered.

The duties of the committees in Foral Hall, Mechanic's Hall, and Farmers' Hall shall be, to receive all articles sent to them by the Committee of Reception and arrange them in the best manner in the several Halls. They shall have the sole charge of the Halls, and will not permit any article to be placed in them unless it has been labelled by the Committee of Reception.

No article shall be removed from the Hall without the consent of the Executive Committee, or without a receipt being given for the same.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.—The Fall Terms of this Court has just closed, His Honor, Judge Ellis presiding. The Criminal Docket was unusually large, and the cases generally of more than ordinary importance. Oliver P. Hupp, those arrest we noticed a few weeks since, was convicted of horse stealing and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes immediately, to be imprisoned until Monday of November Court, and receive thirty-nine again. Gabriel H. Whitman was convicted of forgery and sentenced to one hour in stocks, thirty-nine lashes and four months imprisonment.—John Dunn was not tried for shooting whitley, whose wounds did not prove fatal. There was several other cases in which fire-arms were used, and His Honor by severe punishments, imprisonment in every case, evinced a laudable determination to discourage their frequent and dangerous use. No civil cases of importance. *Tarboro Southerner.*

Arrival of Steamer Ottawa.—Three Days Later.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18, 10 P. M.—The screw steamer Ottawa arrived this morning from Liverpool, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 5th inst. She experienced heavy gales.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—Russia unequivocally declines to accept the last proposals of the Allied Powers, and announces her determination to act on the defensive.

The Cholera has abated in both the Russian and Allied armies.

There is nothing of special interest relative to the war.

The Russians are concentrating in different parts of Moldavia. They have also blown up the forts at Hango.

The London Times of Monday says that Austria will probably not declare war against Russia, but that the Austrian army will be increased in the Principalities to 100,000 men.

SPAIN.—Spain is tranquil, the country having once more settled down under the new administration.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The weather is fine, and the harvest nearly over. Wheat is 6s. to 8s. per qr. lower on the week—54s. is the top price.

Consols closed at 95⅝.

The harvest in Great Britain and on the Continent is now abundant.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—Wheat is 4s. to 6s. lower for the week.

One Day Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The steamship Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 6th instant, arrived here to-day.

The report that Russia had unconditionally refused to accept the proposals of peace tendered by the four powers, has been confirmed. A cabinet council was held at Vienna immediately on the receipt of the reply from Russia, and the Austrian and Swedish Ministers, it was expected, would speedily leave on a mission to St. Petersburg.

Bomersund had not yet been dismantled.

Affairs on the Danube and the Black Sea are unchanged.

Prince Albert, and the Kings of Portugal and Belgium, are with the Emperor Louis Napoleon, at Boulogne.

Queen Christina is reported to have become insane—the effects of recent excitement. Christina's children had arrived in England.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—The demand for cotton is moderate, and prices are rather in favor of buyers.—The sales during the past three days amount to 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs are heavy, with an improvement at the close. Sales of white wheat at 8s a 8s. 6d. Baltimore and Philadelphia flour 28s. Sales of western canal flour at 27s.; Ohio flour, 28s. a 30s. Yellow corn 25s. 6d.; mixed corn 34s. 6d.; white corn 36s.

Brown & Shipley quote wheat as having declined 6d, flour 1s. New English wheat of good quality is freely selling at 8s. a 8s. 3d. for white, and 7s. a 7s. 6d for red. Consols closed at 95 a 95⅛.

The steamers on the Baltic Sea continue to reconnoitre the coast of Finland.

It is still doubted whether the Black Sea expedition is destined for Sebastopol or Annapa.

The French siege artillery had arrived at Constantinople.

The Russians had captured and taken into Sebastopol another Turkish vessel.

Gen. Guion had been appointed to the command of the Turkish army in Asia. Mustapha Pasha had been disgraced.

Non-Arrival of the Atlantic—Fears for Her Safety.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The arrival of the screw steamer Ottawa at Quebec, which left Liverpool on the 5th inst., one day before the day of sailing of the Atlantic, has caused some fears to be entertained for her safety. The Atlantic will be out thirteen days at noon so-day.

Later from Rio Janerlo.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The ship Grey Eagle arrived here to-day from Rio, with dates to August 13th, reports that coffee is scarce, and the port healthy.

Further Particulars of the Riot in New Orleans.

The New Orleans papers state that it is difficult to get at the true origin of the late disgraceful riot in that city. The Courier says that it originated from an Irishman killing the dog of H. T. Sherman, because he attacked him and tore his clothes. Mr. S. followed the Irishman, and endeavored to get a watchman to arrest him. The latter refused, on the ground that he would be exceeding his duty. A quarrel then ensued between the two, which resulted in the arrest of Mr S. This was on Thursday. On Saturday night fifty or sixty persons repaired to the residence of Mr. Sherman, in consequence of rumors that his house was to be attacked by the watchmen and the Irish. Nothing occurred during the night, however, beyond the firing of a few pistols by the party assembled, in order, it is alleged, to attract the watchmen to the spot. On Sunday morning rumors were circulated through the city that there had been a serious riot during the previous night. These false rumors, put afloat, no doubt, by parties anxious for a row, had the desired effect. The Picayune says:

On Sunday considerable excitement was manifested, the affair having assumed the appearance of a conflict between the natives and Irish, and knots of men were seen standing about the streets conversing. After night, a report gained circulation that the armory on the corner of St. Charles and Hevia streets was to be attacked by the Irish, and very soon a crowd of three or four hundred men assembled in and about Lafayette Square, with the avowed intention of protecting the armory from attack.

About 11 o'clock a number of these men marched in procession up Tchoupitoulas street, and when near St. Mary's market the firing again began, but it is impossible for us to learn who commenced it. The Irish occupied the market and a beer garden in the vicinity, from both of which places a considerable firing was kept up. Several persons were badly, and we fear, fatally wounded. Among the latter was a man named Gilpatrick, who was shot in the head, near St. Mary's market, and watchman Monahan was badly wounded in the left side. Neither of these parties are expected to live. In addition Lieut. Webb reports that officer McMahon was shot and slightly wounded, and several others seriously.

Mr. Grinnell, one of the firm of Leeds & Co., was shot in two places while walking quietly with a friend in Delord street, one of the balls striking him in the mouth, and seriously injuring him. Recorder Summers, we hear, was shot at several times, but was not touched. Lieut. Hand reports having taken a double-barrelled shot-gun from Stephen O'Leary, ex-Chief of Police, near St. Mary's market, by order of the Mayor, and carried it to the watch-house.

Mr. Green, the gentleman who was walking with Mr. Grinnell, was shockingly beaten by an infuriated and savage mob. Neither of these gentlemen had any thing to do with the riot, but were attacked without the slightest provocation.

The neighborhood in which these excesses occurred is surrounded on all sides by the lowest and most filthy groggeries, which are the resorts, by day and night, of crowds of lawless men, most of whom go habitually armed, and when their passions are inflamed by the detestable compounds they imbibe, do not hesitate to use their weapons upon any one who may be obnoxious to them.

DEATH OF DR. WILDMAN.—Again does death call upon us to record his triumphs!

The reader every where will learn with pain of the death by yellow fever, of Dr. P. H. Wildman, which took place at his residence in this city about six o'clock last evening. This is a most sad event for the deceased fell a noble sacrifice to his efforts to relieve the sick. He went night and day, in sunshine and storm, sleeping oftener in his carriage than in his bed, and paying sometimes as many as eighty and one hundred visits during a single night. Several times he felt the invasion of yellow fever upon his system, but as he informed us, he succeeded in checking its progress by taking Muriated Tincture of Iron, the remedy which he has applied with so much success to others.

Great, however, as his physical powers of endurance were, he overtasked them, and the specific which brought relief to so many others who now survive to mourn him, failed when applied to himself.

Dr. Wildman was about forty-five years of age, and of Northern birth. He came to Columbus, in this State, several years ago, and from thence to Savannah, in 1852. He was one of the most skilful surgeons and able physicians in the South, and had already entered upon an extensive practice in this city. Of great intellectual force, simple manners and social disposition, and of irreproachale character, his disappearance at such a time as this, is like that of a great ship at sea freighted with the hopes of hundreds.—*Savannah Republican.*

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Letter of Hon. Henry A. Wise.

We referred yesterday to an interesting correspondence between Rev. Dr. Adams, of Boston, and Hon. H. A. Wise. Dr. A. propounds, in his letter, the following inquiries:

At the South I heard you, sir, and your opinions spoken of with great respect as representing one side of the subject. It would strengthen me much in my aim to do good to know your opinions on a few points, viz:

1. What idea have you of the destiny of the slave population in the United States?

2. What is your conviction with regard to the practicability and usefulness to all concerned of the colonization scheme?

3. If a slave asserts his liberty and runs away, do you feel that he ought to be recovered, or has he a natural right to escape if he chooses?

4. Does slavery west of Georgia and in the Southwest differ much as to severity from that in the eastern and central southern States?

5. Is emancipation desirable or possible in any view of it, if the blacks are to remain here? Where did John Randolph's slaves find refuge at last, after being driven out by several free States?

Mr. Wise's reply is a splendid production; cogent in its reasoning; original and striking in its illustrations; vigorous, manly and eloquent throughout. We regret that we have not space to lay before our readers even such a synopsis of it as will do justice to its unanswerable argument, commanding eloquence and lofty tone.

He begins by enlightening Dr. Adams as to the feelings and relations of the South in the matter of slavery. He shows that slaves are sacred as property by the moral as well as municipal law, and that the interference of the North can only alienate the affections of patriots, on which alone the Union rests. His answer to the first question is admirable, replete with sound sense and playful wit. Mr. Wise does not profess to know the designs of Providence.—Nevertheless, he has no doubt some wise end was in view, in bringing Africans from a worse state of slavery in their own country to a milder one here, and from Paganism to Christianity. In two centuries, 434,675 of them in the United States have been set free, and the Slave States have liberated more than the Free States. The following passage, showing the effect of American slavery upon the African, is so strong and striking that we must give it entire:

"There are 3,204,313 slave population in the United States, which, for civilization, arts, arms, social and moral blessings, are worth all the principalities, powers, and peoples of all Africa, without excepting the Dutch, Portuguese and English settlements there, from the Nile, through Timbuctoo, to the Cape of Good Hope! In the very words I would repeat this proposition a thousand times to emphasize it and show I mean literally what I say: *that the descendants of Africa now here in bondage*, in the United States, *are en mass, as a whole wealth of people, in body comfort, morality, enlightenment, Christianity, and actual personal freedom, worth more than their mother country entire, not excepting the Europeans there combined with the natives!* This is no boast, but a *fact* which challenges comparison! This is an enormous result. Nothing short of the power of God could have effected this prodigious result upon near four millions of human beings in so short a time as that of two centuries; God's churches in the southern States of this Union have done this, some and all, by operating both upon the master and the slaves. The Methodist and Baptist churches have been the great apostles among these Gentiles. And thus I add another proposition, to wit: *that slavery, American slavery, in the United States, has been the most efficient missionary among the heathen in the last two centuries.* Not by going to Africa and raising altars there at first, but by bringing the fathers here and preparing priests to go back to Africa and bear the Christian torches through the darkness of her night."

The answer of Mr. Wise to the first question is—The destiny of the slave population in the United States is towards Africa. The second question is answered by the reply to the first. Looking to the ends of ultimate colonization, and what he considers the true policy of the States at home, Mr. Wise would prohibit by law the future emigration of the free colored population from the slave to the free States. He expresses the opinion that a marked revolution would have been produced if slave labor had been permitted in California. He thinks Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky, and perhaps the cotton and sugar plantations would have been emptied of black laborers, to work the gold mines. This, says Mr. Wise, "Would *not have diffused slave power*, but would *rather have concentrated the slaves all, comparatively, in one State, and thus have weakened its federal strength in the Union; and five years of their labor in the gold mines would have enriched masters so that they could more ably emancipate them at the end of that time, than they could now sell them for a full market price*; and when emancipated, there was all Polynesia—all the isles of the Pacific—before them for colonization in the pleasant place for them on earth."

Therefore, Mr. Wise thinks fanaticism defeated its own ends in excluding slavery from California. Mr. Wise denounces the military usurpation of Gen. Riley, who, from the *camp* proclaimed a territorial government, &c. To the third question, he replies that the slave has no natural right to escape, for his social are his natural rights, and the law of his social being forbids his chance to escape. To the fourth question he answers, that there is not a better provided body of laborers on earth than the slaves, and that slavery nowhere in the United States is severe. To the fifth question he gives an emphatic negative. And he adds: "We can free them as fast, and faster, than they can be colonized in some land of better promise to them."

Mr. Wise concludes his capital letter, by invoking Dr. Adams to put Boston philanthropy at removing the beam out of its own eye, of furnishing vessels and cargoes to the Brazilian African slave trade; to teach the philanthropists to be charitable to men of their own race and blood; to obey the laws and put down mobs.

What Causes the Gulf Stream.

Mr. Stanton Shoales, an experienced navigator, gives it as his opinion that the waters of the Gulf Stream are nothing more or less than the waters of the river Amazon. This great father of waters is bedded more than one thousand miles immediately under the equator, and all its tributary streams, for many thousand miles, are constantly pouring their hot water into this mighty reservoir of water. As these waters are gathered in under the burning sun of the equator, it is extremely warm; far more so than the Atlantic Ocean waters under the equator.—The great body of heated water shoots out into the Atlantic more than a hundred miles, in the face of the eternal trade winds.

The Amazon is sixty miles wide. After being belted in its irresistible course, it curves off to the left, and scuds off before the strong trade winds till out of their reach. Driven along with great force, it takes its course round the great bay formed between the two continents of North and South America.—Dashing along the Northern coast of South America, and passing to the leeward of the West India Islands, it leaves the shores of Cuba, and proceeds along the shores of Florida, the capes of Virginia, and the south coast of North America, and passing the shores of Newfoundland, and ends its mission among the icebergs which float out of the Northern Ocean. Cut off the Gulf Stream, and it would not be many years before the North Atlantic would be filled with icebergs that would be very destructive to navigation. But a wise Providence has provided an eternal reservoir of hot water constantly rushing around over the back of the cold Atlantic to its destination, where after spending its vital warmth among the icebergs, it is hurred away by a new supply of native warm water from the great Amazon. Seamen can always tell when in or out of the Gulf Stream by dipping the hand in the water alongside.

Undoubtedly this view will be new to some readers but what I have written is from experience, and was seen while I was roving upon the mighty deep. The Gulf Stream, I repeat, is nothing more or less than the waters of the great Amazon of South America. I have crossed it in many places, and for many years have glided through its warm water, always pleased to have it astern. The most violent storms, from whatever quarter they may come, never change its course or its current, but it continues to move on in that irresistible power which was given to it in the beginning by the Power above.

The London Times, commenting on the English crops, states that "the difference in the price of wheat, compared with that of the previous twelvemonths, will be at least 20 shillings a quarter in favor of the public, which on the whole consumption will amount to a boon of £25,000,000 to that public on wheat alone, besides corresponding relief on other grain."

Supplying the Enemy.

One of the most curious circumstances in the relations of Great Britain towards Russia is, that although the two nations are at open war, and burn or confiscate each other's property, wherever they find it, on land or sea, the British Government is, nevertheless, a considerable debtor to that of Russia, and continues punctually to pay the instalments to the Emperor whenever they become due. The same government issues a proclamation warning all its subjects that any British subject furnishing or loaning money to the Emperor of Russia, would be guilty of treason and punishable as a traitor!

This debt grew out of the wars of the French revolution. When the Emperor Napoleon took possession of Holland, and made it a dependant kingdom for his brother Louis, England siezed the Dutch colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, in Africa, from the French. On the fall of Napoleon, and the attempt at Vienna to restore to their several owners the territories of which they had been despoiled, Holland reclaimed these colonies, and England, desiring to retain them, purchased them for the sum of six millions sterling. But in the adjustment of the cost of the allied wars against Napoleon, Holland became chargeable with about £5,000,000 sterling, and the allied powers waved their proportion of the debt in favor of Russia, to obtain her assent to the treaties of Vienna. In the purchase of the Dutch Colonies by England, £3,000,000 of the purchase money was to be applied to the arrangement of the affairs of Belgium, as part of the monarchy of the Netherlands, and to indemnify Russia for her expenses in defending Belgium against France. This three millions was appropriated to the use of Russia, and were raised by a Dutch loan, guaranteed by England, who agreed to pay it in one hundred annual instalments, terminating in 1915. The sum of £4,110,000 and upwards, has already been paid for principal and interest, in the thirty-nine years, during which the engagement has been in force, and by the end of the term £3,988,000 more will have been paid.

Since the declaration of war in March last, some portion of the English press has insisted that it is the right and duty of government to suspend these payments in time of war; and, on the 1st of August, a motion to that effect was brought forward in the House of Commons, by Lord Dudley Stuart, a radical member. He supported his motion by an ingenious and elaborate speech. He not only contended that this was justified by the usages and rights of belligerents, but defended it on the ground that the treaties of Vienna—the preservation of which was the consideration for the assignment of this money to Russia—had been spoken by her in many essential points, and their obligation was therefore discharged. The government opposed the motion, on broad grounds of public faith, contending that by the modern law among civilized nations the breaking out of war does not discharge or interfere with debts due to the enemy. To such an extent had this doctrine been practiced in England, according to the statement of Sir William Molesworth in this debate, that during all the wars with France, Napoleon held considerable sums of money in the British funds, and regularly received his dividends. The argument was not, however, rested on this point but government undertook to assert that the particular treaties by which this debt was created have not been violated by Russia, and they protested against going back to the "ancient practices of barbarism" in war.

The House agreed with this view so completely that, on a division, there were only five votes given for the suspension of the payments—a proposition which was, on the debate, described by the name of "repudiation."—*N. O. Picayune.*

California Forest Giants.

A correspondent of the London "Gardiner's Chronicle," gives the following graphic description of the larger forests of California, and particularly of the giant *Taxodium*, or Redwood, which the English botanists are determined to call Wellingtonia, and which the Americans are determined they shall not, a point worth quarrelling about, if neither nation had nothing else to boast of. Unfortunately, we have already many fine plants named after men as bad as the "Duke," on both sides of the water. So enough of this. The following is the extract, and is dated Jamestown, Tuolumne county, Alta California, July 10, 1853:

Last Saturday I went along with one of my partners to see the "Big Tree," discovered in Calaveras county, near the head waters of the Stanislaus river. We crossed the river near Carson's Hill, where the richest pockets in quartz yet discovered in California have been found. From Carson's Hill we went on to Murphy's Camp, where we got horses, and after a three hour's ride over a tolerably good trail, ascending pretty rapidly towards the base of the Sierra Nevada, at first through woods chiefly of Oak and Pine (Spruce,) and afterwards of immense Pines, Fir, Arbor vitae, and Cedar, we reached a closely-wooded bottom, where the trees were more luxuriant than I have seen in any other region, with a good deal of under-brush, through which we had to force our way, and in this swamp we found the Wellingtonia, whose dimensions are as follows: Diameter at the ground 34 feet; diameter 20 feet up, 20 feet; diameter about 120 feet up, 14 feet; height, 290 feet; age estimated at nearly 3000 years. I do not think, however, that it is so old, as I find there is on an average about 15 annual rings in the cross section of its wood near the root to the inch; and taking the tree above the swell of the root at 10 feet to the centre, that is 120 inches, at 15 years to the inch, gives only 1800 years. They are now cutting the tree down, and should it be perfectly solid to the centre, the exact age will soon be ascertained.

In all climates which have a decided summer and winter, so as greately to vary the activity of vegetation, the woods deposit of each year, viewed in the cross section, present a distinct ring. In the same swamp there are many other trees of nearly the same diameter. I stepped round several, 30 yards in circumference, while one which had fallen has a hollow inside fit to stable 50 horses. This gigantic Methusalem forest of the olden time seems to have extended back into periods to any but geological record. The whole surface of the ground is strewed with immense trunks, or their remains, in every stage of decay, in many instances covered with vegetation, so as to look like green earthern mounds, the murval vestiges of ancient camps, and only by cutting into them are they found to be rotten wood. The other trees of the swamp consist of one species of Balsam Fir, two species of Pine, from 3 to 7 feet in diameter, and from 250 to 300 feet high; and two species allied to the Cedar, of nearly the same diameter as the Pines, but not so tall.

Amongst the underwood are Hazel, Rasberries, Currants, Gooseberriee. Dogwood, Poplar, and Willow, with a number of others which we do not have in Europe, one of them, the Rhus Toxidendron or Poison Vine, poisonous to the touch. The bark, for about 100 feet has been removed from the "Big Tree" for the purpose of putting it up in its natural figure at the World's Fair, along with a section of the butt. There has been much talk here of the Goth-like act of cutting down a tree the largest and oldest in the world as the Californians boast. It would have been a pity to do so, were there no other like it; but many in the same swamp are nearly of the same dimensions, and I see it reported in the Stockton papers that one found on the head waters of the Mequelumne, in the same county, is 40 feet in diameter."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—While the Democracy of the North are wrangling and quarrelling, it is a source of peculiar delight to every friend of the South to observe the unity and harmony which pervade the Democratic party of the South. It has been our good fortune to mingle with our friends recently, to a considerable extent, in various parts of the State, and it is our deliberate opinion that the Democratic party is stronger to-day in Georgia than it has been for a series of years. There is no conflict of opinion in our ranks here, but all seem to vie with each other in their defence of the principles of the Nebraska bill, and the great conservative principles of the Constitution. We hope the same spirit may continue to exist—we ask our friends to avoid all personal conflicts, and let their watchword be harmony and concert of action upon the doctrine of equal rights and equal privileges. We know, in inditing this article, we are not in the midst of a political canvass, but our opponents are arming for the contest under the specious and deceptive cognomen of Know-Nothingism, and it behooves us well to watch the current of events and prepare for the coming storm.—*Atlanta Examiner.*

The steamer Benjamin Franklin, under orders to sail with General Paez against Venezuela, was seized in New York on Wednesday, by the United States Government, at the solicitation of the Hon. Ramon Azyurua, Minister for that country. The minister has also sent to the Venezuelean Consul at St. Thomas the necessary orders to act in like manner there with the brig Catharine Augusta, which left New York some days ago with arms for Gen. Paez.

Governor Johnson has proffered the aid of the State, should it become necessary, to the suffering citizens of Savannah, in the following beautiful and touching letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, Ga., Sept 13, 1854

Hon. John E. Ward, Mayor of Savannah:

DEAR SIR:—The calamity by disease, storm and flood, which spreads such gloom and grief over the city of Savannah, wasting her energies, suspending her business, bearing to the grave hundreds of her citizens, and carrying anguish and woe to every heart and hearthstone, cannot fail to awaken the keenest solicitude in every benevolent bosom. Being the seaport of Georgia, diffusing thrift and prosperity by her liberal enterprise, the State, throughout her whole extent, will promptly respond to the call for condolence and sympathy which emanates so loudly from her stricken and suffering people. I have kept silent as long as I can; and I feel that, as the Executive of a generous and warm-hearted people, I should be unworthy my high trust, if I withheld for another hour, the expression or the painful emotions with which I contemplate the march of the pestilence. Receive, my dear sir, my unfeigned sympathy for the sufferings of the city of Savannah, and the assurance of my highest admiration for the heroism with which you maintain your post, in the face of danger and death. May God, in his mercy, preserve you, and fill to overflowing your cup of blessing!

"In view of the destitution of the poor of your city, who may be unable to provide themselves with needed comforts and medical aid, considering the affection of Savannah, under the circumstances, as an affliction to the State at large, and that it is but just and humane that all the people should enjoy the luxury of extending relief, I venture to inquire of you the extent of your necessities, in order that I may make a suitable contribution in behalf of the State. It is perhaps not strictly within the province of the Executive; but, so far from censuring, I am greatly deceived in the character of the people of Georgia, if they will not cordially approve such an application of a reasonable amount of public money. At all events, confiding in their magnanimity and generosity, I shall not hesitate to tender to you, as Mayor of the city, such sum as your reply shall indicate to be reasonable and proper.

"I pray Heaven to rebuke the pestilence, restore the sick, and comfort the bereaved.

"Respectfully, your ob't s'v't,
"HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON."

Punch and Diogones.

Aberdeen's System of Warfare.—Throwing away the sword and keeping the scabbard.

Showing his Brains.—An Advertiser in the Times announces that he has a milk business to dispose of. Our experience of that apocryphal article of domestic consumption induces us to simply observe that—we don't believe it.

"Advice Gratis."—What a chemist or a friend generally dispenses previous to dosing you with a quantity of physic!

Science at Fault—Chemists inform us that platinum is the heaviest metal. We think that gold must be still heavier, for we know a few young gentlemen, who have been endeavoring, but in vain, during the last three weeks, to raise a sovereign.

"Pardon, Mousse Le Cossque."—The Journal de Neuratz, which must henceforth be ranked with the humorous Journal of St. Petersburg, and the still more facetious Russian Invalide, has lately published some interesting details about the battle of Giurgevo, at which (according to all the telegraphic expresses) the 26th regiment of French infantry suffered immensely. It had been supposed that the sufferings of the 26th regiment in question must have proceeded from the state of inaction into which it was allowed to remain; for it is quite certain that it was at a distance of some hundred miles from the enemy at the time of the battle being fought. The Journal de Neuratz, however, affirms not only that the 26th regiment was present at the engagement, but gives a detailed account of the manner in which that distinguished corps was cut up by the enemy.

The Earliest Tubular Bridge.—The "bridge of the nose."

A few of Life's Unfortunates.—The logician so distinguished for his "force of reasoning," expired in consequence of a "burst of eloquence."

The man "behind the age" was overthrown by the "coming generation."

The youth who "chopped logic" did so with the idea of lighting the "fire of genius."

A Shot at the East.—It is, or was till the other day, somewhat absurd to speak of the "seat of war," for the war can hardly be said to have a seat while it is at a stand still.

A GALLANT COMBATANT.—The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times gives the following account of the last struggle of Lieut. Burke, who fell at Giurgevo:

"Mr. Burke's body was found after the action in which he lost his life with no less than thirty-three wounds upon it. The Russians had taken his sword belt, but his sword was found hidden in some long grass close to the corpse. The ring finger of both hands was cut off. He was seen by the sapper, who went with him, fighting desperately to the last, though surrounded by a horde of Russians. When he first leaped on shore from the boat six soldiers charged him. Two he shot with his revolver

Guano as a Manure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The "Guano Question" occupied the attention of a special committee of the House of Representatives during the last session.—The committee found that three successive Administrations had made strenuous exertions to reduce the price of Peruvian guano without effect, and recommended that a duty be laid on Chinchia Island Guano, unless the Peruvian government shall, after due representation, grant our merchants the right to purchase the article upon the terms of the most favored nation.

Guano has proved an expensive delusion, something of a humbug. It was used by the Incas three or four hundred years ago with great advantage, but is too fast for these times. It extinguishes the seed with which it comes in contact, and nearly burns up the soil itself. The price of Guano here is from fifty to sixty-five dollars per ton of 2,000 lbs. Its use is chiefly confined to the districts between the Delaware and the Capes of the Chesapeake. The farmers in that region are coming to the conclusion that the immense sums expended upon fiery stimulants to their soils have been thrown away. Its use has been particularly disastrous this year. It destroyed nearly all the Indian corn planted with it The re-planted corn on the same lands came up, it is true, but was caught by the drought and will not mature; and the singular spectacle is presented of a fair crop on lands not matured at all, and of no product worth gathering in adjoining fields overspread with this costly but most deleterious foreign substance. It is estimated that two millions of dollars were expended last Spring by the farmers of Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Delaware, in the purchase of Guano, and that they have lost five millions of dollars in consequence.

Mr. Marcy, in his instructions to Mr. Clay, our Minister near the Peruvian Government, estimates the deposites of guano in the possession of Peru at 50,000,000 tons. The exports to the United States in 1852, he states at 47,000 tons. The cost of this quantity to our farmers in that year was about $2,600,000. The Secretary supposes that if existing disabilities were removed, it might be offered in our markets at $30 or $35 per ton. The Special Committee however, report the current price of the ton of 2,240 pounds to be $58, and do not suppose it can be reduced below $48 per ton, which, they say would extravagantly pay for the article. As, however, experience will soon cause the general abandonment of its use in the United States, the whole inquiry is more curious than useful.

"But as what is curious is interesting," I send you a letter of our minister. Mr. Clay, detailing many facts in respect to the guano deposit and the trade in the article. Mr. Clay, it will be remembered, states that the guano of the Chincha Islands alone cannot be exhausted in less than a century. This is not borne out by the report of Admiral —, specially appointed to make the inquiry, who estimates the amount of the deposite on this groupe at not more than 8,600,000 tons. Two hundred thousand tons were brought away in 1852, at which rate the whole quantity would be exhausted in forty years.—*Correspondence N. Y. Courier.*

EXCELLENT REPARTEE.—The Rev. Dr. M'C——, minister of Douglas in Clydesdale, was one day dining in a large party where the Honorable Henry Erskine and some other lawyers were present. A great dish of cresses being present after dinner, Dr. M'C., who was extravagantly fond of vegetables, helped himself much more largely than any other person, and as he ate with his finger, with peculiar voracity of manner, Mr. Erskine was struck with the idea that he resembled Nebuchadnezzar in his state of condemnation. Resolved to give him a hit for the apparent grossness or his taste and manner of eating, the wit addressed him with, "Dr. M'C., ye bring me in mind of the great king Nebuchadnezzar;" and the company were begining to titter at the ludicrous allusion; when the reverend vegetable devourer replied. "Ay, do I mind ye of Nebuchadnezzer?—That'll be because I'm eating among the brutes.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.—The New York Herald, of Friday, says, on Wednesday last flour went down in our market from fifty to seventy five cents a barrel. One of our Wall streets exchanges attributes this reduction to the late rains, which will set our country mills again in motion. Perhaps this may be the case; but we are rather inclined to think that the splendid harvests in England and France, and the reduction of the price of flour at Liverpool, have had something to do with the decline here. Wall street may be wiser; but this is our opinion.

The *Georgian* of Thursday says:

"The Rt. Rev. Edward Barron, D. D., Chatholic Missionary Bishop of the Coast of Africa, died in this city yesterday of Pneumonia. In consequence of impaired health Bishop Barron was on leave of absence from his charge, and has been temporarily residing in Florida. On his way to the North, a few weeks since, he stopped in this city. When the epidemic broke out he concluded to remain to render such service as circumstances might require. Until attacked with the disease of which he died he had been instrumental of much good in our midst.' He was originally attached to the diocese of Baltimore."

The Rev. Joshua G. Payne, who was placed in charge of Wesley Chapel, by the last Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, fell a victim in Savannah, Ga., in the discharge of his pastoral duties, to the prevailing epidemic on the morning of the 12th inst., at 10 minutes past 2 o'clock.

DRY WEATHER VS. JOINT WORM.—An old farmer from Virginia, talking with a friend of ours, last night, said that "this dry weather, which all were regretting, would be of immense benefit to the farmers of Virginia."

"In what way," asked our friend.

"It will entirely destroy," replied the farmer, "the larvæ of the joint-worm and the Hessian fly, which have been so destructive to the wheat crop this season, in some parts of Virginia."

This remark of the farmer struck us so novel, that we immediately made inquiries as to whether this impression was generel among the farmers, and the result has been to convince us that the belief among farmers, and others, who have examined the subject, is, that this hot and dry weather will pulverize all the larvæ of the joint-worm in the joints of the stubble in the field, but probably will not affect the larvæ in the ground.—*Washington Globe.*

HON. JOS. R. CHANDLER.—This gentleman has accepted the independent whig nomination for Congress in Philadelphia. In his letter of acceptance, after referring to his past efforts to serve his constituents, he says:

"If re-elected, these efforts shall not be abated; and I pledge myself that they shall be joined to an unfailing vigilance against all inroads and innovations which may have for their objects a weakening of the rights which the Constitution secures to every citizen of the United States, and which render our common country an asylum for those who are objects of persecuting intolerance, or are sufferers under the iron heel of relentless despotism.

HOG STATISTICS.—The Louisville Journal says: The number of hogs in sixty-four counties returned by the assessors, is 2,168,833; being an increase over last year of 588,377. Add to this the excess in Kentucky, and we have an excess in two States, of near nine hundred thousand head.

THE CORN CROP IN OHIO.—A letter dated Toledo, Sept. 2, says: "A gentleman just informed me that there is corn in the vicinity that will make 100 bushels to the acre. So far, I have seen few fields that will not make 20 bushels, and many that will make 40 to 70. I have seen many from all parts, and they say that the corn crop is coming out much better than was expected. It is all raised, and the ears are full.

The Washington *Star* of Wednesday says:

"This morning's mail brought us from Honolulu, a letter from a party who is well posted with reference to the negotiations between the Sandwich Islands' government, and the American Commissioner, Mr. Gregg. Writing a few moments before the eastern mail from Honolulu for San Francisco left, our correspondent assures us, that up to that moment no progress had been made on the negotiations for the treaty, placing the affair in a position different from that in which it was at the time of the departure of the last previous mail for the United States. Nevertheless, it was reduced to certainty that the treaty would shortly be signed over the opposition of the Prince, the only considerable person in the goverment who was really unfavorable to it. The delay at that time our correspondent attributes to a request of the Prince for an opportunity maturely to consider the points involved.

Three-fourths of the rice crop on the Savannah, Santee, and Ogeeche rivers, are said to have been destroyed by the late gale on the Southern coast.

Sumac.

The Sicilian Sumac is a rather tender shrub for any latitude north of New York. It would succeed in New Jersey and to the south of it. With regard to our native sumac we have four, and perhaps five, species that possess a sufficiency of tannin to render tham valuable for domestic use and for commerce. It will be requisite to test them all in order to select the preferable species for extensive culture. The species found so common in neglected fields and along the roadsides is the *Rhus glabrum* producing crimson berries in large clusters, and it is this which has been already made use of to some extent, more especially in Connecticut, and other eastern States.—Its usual hight is about 4½ feet. A taller growing species is also quite common, and is the *Rhus typhinum*. It usually attains the hight of 10 to 12 feet or more, with small clusters of dingy red berries.—A third species is *Rhus copallinum*, which is quite common in dry woods and fields, more especially where the soil is sandy. This species has more resemblance to the Sicilian Sumac, than any other American species, in its foliage, and its gray bark and growth. It attains a height of 4½ to 5 feet and produces dull, redish berries in small clusters. I should incline to the belief, that this is the preferable native species for tanning, and fortunately it is disseminated far to the south and west, though seldom found north of New York. The Indians of the Mississippi and Missouri make use of the leaves of this species as tobacco. A fourth species is *Rhus aromaticum*, which is not found in this State, or to the north or east of it. Its most northern limit is Pennsylvania, thence extending to Carolina and to Kentucky. This is a shrub of about four feet in height, with *trifoliate* leaves, which distinguish it from all the other species. It grows naturally in most localities. The leaves, when rubbed, emit a very strong odor. The four species I have described do all possess tannin to a greater or less extent. A fifth species, in regard to which I have doubts, is the *Rhus vernix*, or poisonsumac tree. This is found usually in low grounds, and attains a height of eight to ten feet. The leaves are pinnate, and resemble those of the ash so much, that it is often called poison ash. Its berries are white. Every part of this small tree is poisonous, not only in its growing state, but, as I am assured by those who have suffered from it, even when vegetation has ceased, and no sap is flowing. Having now reviewed all the species which may be applied to the object desired, I will refer to a Chinese species, *Rus succedaneum*, from which the red lac is made, and which might be introduced and cultivated here. It is singular that so many useful and so many poisonous shrubs should be comprised in one genus In addition to the poisonous species already described, we have in plenty around us *Rhus toxicodendran*, or poison ivy, a vine which runs over so many fences, and climbs so many trees; and in Pennsylvania and Virginia, *Rhus vividiflorum*, also very poisonous; and there is also *Rhus pumilum*, a dwarf shrub, found most plentifully in Vermont and Lower Canada, and also said to grow in Upper Carolina, which is deemed the most poisoning of all. In California they have the yerda, or *Rhus viride*, which abounds in the mining districts, growing under the oak trees, and is the only plant there that looks green and flourishing during the torrid heat of summer. Most wofully have the miners suffered from this poisonous plant. In the Island of Java there is a poisonous species, *Rhus Javanicum*, so celebrated for its deleterious properties that it has sometimes been confused with the bohon upas tree of fabulous notoriety.—There is another species found at Macoa, and one in Barbary, and above a dozen species are natives of the region about the Cape of Good Hope, but of these the peculiar properties are unknown.

U. S. Economist.

Humboldt.

Among the brilliant corps of scientific men who adorn Europe at the present day is one acknowledged chief, who towers above all others. This is the venerable Alexander Von Humboldt, who, at the age of four scores and five years, still prosecutes with vigor and success his researches in the broad domains of science. A writer in Blackwood's Magazine thus describes the eminent philosopher:

"Age sits lightly upon his active head. Still full of unrecorded facts and thoughts, he labors daily in committing them to the written page, for the grave he tells you, awaits him early now, and he must finish what he has to do before he dies. And yet he is as full at the same time of the discoveries and new thoughts of others, and as eager as the young student of nature gathering up fresh threads of knowledge, and in following the advances of the various departments of natural science. And, in so doing, it is a characteristic of his generous mind to estimate highly the labors of others, to encourage the young and aspiring investigator to whatever department of nature he may be devoted, and to aid him with his sympathy. We found him congratulating himself on the possession of a power with which few scientific men are gifted—that of making science popular—of drawing to himself and to the knowledge he had to diffuse, the regard and attention of the masses of the people in his own and other countries, by a clear method and an attractive style."

Humboldt resides in Berlin. He is represented as having a lofty, massive brow, which as it overarches his reflecting, observing eyes, seems, at first sight, almost too large for the dimensions of the body and the general size of them itself. His massive chin is indicative of a rare tenacity of purpose—of a perseverance which for a long life, has enabled him unceasingly to augment the accumulated knowledge of his wide experience, and as continuously strive to spread it abroad.

THE COTTON TRADE.—The New York Price Current publishes the official statement of the cotton crop for 1853-'54. The total amounts to 2,927,608 bales, or 335,274 less than the one preceding. The export to Great Britain has been 1,603,850 bales, being a decrease of 133,110 as compared with last year. To France, 374,058 bales; decrease, 52,676. To North of Europe, 165,172 bales; decrease, 6,004. To other foreign ports, 176,168; decrease, 17,468.—Total export s, 2,319,148 bales; decrease as compared with last year, 200,352 bales. The quantity taken for consumption in the United States is 606,769 bales, or 64,240 less than last year. The amount on hand in the ports of the United States, including Augusta and Hamburg as well as Coston, &c., is 133,866 bales, against 135,643 bales last year. The stock on hand in the usual shipping ports is 116,727 bales, against last year, 107,340

Shippers and speculators during the past season have been heavy losers, from the adverse influences bearing upon the article in foreign markets, aided in a measure by the heavy cost of transportation.—Planters, on the contrary, have every reason to be satisfied with the result of the year's business, since at no time during the season has Middling in the Southern markets been sold below 7½ cents per lb., and during four-fifths of it the price has varied from 8 a 9 cents per lb.

The prices for the ensuing year will depend chiefly on the probable extent of the growing crop, but the war and its attendant circumstances will have a powerful influence in Europe in checking speculation, and confining the operations in cotton to legitimate purposes. To this fact it is stated merchants seem fully alive, and there appears to be a determination to avoid cotton as an article of speculation until the future gives better promise of good results than can be at this moment discovered.

During the last six months there has been exported from England the sum of £15,331,960 in specie, being an excess of £4,531,460 compared with the first six months of last year. The amount of gold exported is £11,869,960, and of silver £3,462,960. The silver is mainly sought for China, and for Hamburg, Belgium, and Rotterdam, while the gold is wanted for France.

☞ ON the 19th day of October next, by virtue of a Writ, from His Excellency DAVID S. REID, Governor of North Carolina, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an election, at the several precincts in New Hanover county, for one Member of the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. SAMUEL J. PERSON.

Sept. 7th, '54—2-tf] E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, for Debilitated Constitutions, Disordered Liver, and Indigestion.—The wonderful efficacy of this salutary medicine, and the good effects produced on parties suffering from disorders of the stomach, liver complaints, bile, and indigestion, would be incredible, if it were not confirmed by daily proofs of the cures effected, by them, and the permanent benefit derived from their use. The exhilarating properties of these invaluable Pills, entirely remove all nervous symptoms from the system, strengthen the tone of the stomach, and thereby promote a healthy digestion.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; and by A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

MRS. HANNEN, No. 600 FOURTH STREET, SAYS OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, May 15, 1852.

☞ A child of mine showing symptoms of worms, I gave it a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away a bunch of worms, numbering, I should judge, about thirty. The child was very sick during the operation, but is now well and hearty.

Mrs. Twist, No. 18 Avenue D, writes under date of August 10, 1852, and says she had been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away from her over three hundred worms, big and little. She now believes herself to be entirely free from disease.

Mrs. Buggins, a German woman, residing at 204 Rivington street, says, that after using one vial of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, she passed two large tape worms.

The above certificates are all from parties well known in this city. If there are any who doubt, they have the names and addresses, and can satisfy themselves by personal inquiry.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others in comparison, are worthless.

For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

MY WHEREBOUTS.

THE subscriber would take this method of informing his friends in Duplin, Wayne and Sampson, and his acquaintances generally, that he is at present engaged in the store of Mr. A. B. MCCALEB, on Market street, near Market Dock, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. Goods will be sold low, and no pains spared to please. JACOB W. CARR.

Wilmington, Sept. 22d, 1854 3-3m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a Charter for a PLANK ROAD from Whiteville Depot, on the W. & M. R. R., to Iron Hill Cross Road, in Columbus county.

Whiteville, N. C. Sept. 22. 3--5t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified, at the September Term, inst., of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover County, as Administrator of Mrs. Mary McIntosh, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said dec'd., to make immediate payment; and to all persons having claims against said dec'd., to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. THOMAS F. ROBESON, Adm'r.

Wilmington, Sept. 16th, 1854 11-3t—3-3w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified at the September Term, inst., of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, as administrator of Mrs. Sarah Geer, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment; and to all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. MILES COSTIN, Administrator.

Wilmington, Sept. 16th, 1854 11-3t—3-3w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified, at the September Term, inst., of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, as Administrator, with the Will annexed, of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Ashe, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said dec'd., to make immediate payment; and to all persons having claims against said dec'd., to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. THOS. H. ASHE, Administrator.

Wilmington, Sept. 16th, 1854 11-3t—3-3w

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE HYDROMAGEN,

OR

WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES,

MANUFACTURED BY

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,

44 MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside, London, England, American Establishments, 28 Ann Street & 102 Nassau Street, New York, U. S.

THE Hydromagen is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventive of many Lung diseases *without any doctoring whatever.*—The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or shoe. Its *medicated* character is a powerful antidote to disease.

For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm, and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet if the Hydromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity; while Consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be thwarted by their general adoption. They entirely SUPERSEDE OVER-SHOES, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like india rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being a mere thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the foot to appear untidy. To Children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention, besides, those who patronize them will find their *yearly doctor's bills much diminished thereby.*

As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburgh, and Berlin, our sales reached 1,732,450 pairs of Cork Soles. This year the number will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

MEN'S SIZE, per pair,..... 35 Cents.
LADIES' do. do. ..... 30 do.
BOYS' & MISSES' do. do..... 25 do.

NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper may make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods.

For terms, apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
38 Ann Street, New York

Sept. 9th, 1854 4—2-3m

☞ **THE CHEST.** ☜

SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BART., M. D.,

THE EMINENT MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, HAS LEFT A VALUABLE LEGACY TO THE WORLD IN HIS

Great Preventative of Consumption,

AND

UNFAILING CURE FOR PULMONARY DISEASES

Without the Use of Medicine.

Sir A. C., Bart. invented and advised the use of the

MEDICATED FUR CHEST PROTECTOR

To all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and a safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other afflictions of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed State of the Chest, according to fashion, and the continual changes of our climate.

"The Protector is simply a chemically prepared fur, lined with silk and padded, which, suspended from the neck, covers the chest in so agreeable a manner that, once worn, it becomes a necessity and a comfort.

"The Protector," although but recently introduced into America, is making rapid progress through the United States, the Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the Continent of Europe, while it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts, enquire of any English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector, without recourse to doctoring of any kind. The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle, and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them, but rapidly introducing them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co., of London and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the lamented Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture according to his original instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "The Protectors" to see to their being genuine

REMEMBER THIS IS A STAPLE ARTICLE, AND NO PATENTED MEDICINE.

RETAIL PRICES:

GENT'S SIZE..... $1 50 each.
LADIES' do. do. ..... 1 00 do.
BOYS' & MISSES' do. do. ..... 75 do.

HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & CO.,
38 Ann Street & 103 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK, U. S.

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSE, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside, London.

MANUFACTORY, 44 Market Street, Manchester, England.

H. B. & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters and Milliners, also Gentlemen's Furnishing Store-keepers are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens to them for safe and profitable business.

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
28 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

Sept. 9, 1854 4—2-3m.

DIED,

At Shocco Springs, on the 13th inst., EDWARD W. SANDERS, Esq., of Onslow county, aged 41 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—September, 1854.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 19.—Schr. J. S. Wilson, Beardsley, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze. On Sunday last she sprung aleak, and the cargo is in a damaged condition.

Schr. Emeline, Pigott, from Beaufort, N. C., to D. Pigott; with fish.

Brig Rowland, McFadder, from New York, to T. C. Worth.

Brig Julia Payson, Giles, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with mdze. On the 18th inst., 38 miles S. W. by W. from Cape Fear Bar, spoke Barque Como, (of Charleston) 4 days out, bound to Boston. The Como was dismasted, and had put back under Jury masts, with 4 feet water in her hold; the second mate and one seaman had died since she left Charleston.

Steamer Fairy, Covert, from Fayetteville, to J. E. Metts.

Steamer J. H. Haughten, Lamon, from Averysboro', to K. M. Murchison; with 3 lighters in tow.

Br. Schr. Æolus, Stubbs, from New York, to Kidder & Martin.

Brig Naritiske, Thompson, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Brig H. B. Vanlinder, Bahr, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

20.—Steamer James R Grist, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 20.—Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Barque Morning Star, Spear, from Curacoa, to Geo. Harriss. She was from Curacoa (13 days out) bound to New York, laden with salt, but on the 7th inst., in lat. 30 deg. 30 min. North, experienced a heavy gale, during which time she leaked badly. On the 8th, had to cut away topmasts and yards, and lost jibboom; at night the wind took a boat off the after-house, and stove one on the forward-house. On the 10th, steered E. N. E., with staysails, and passed three vessels; one with her bulwarks all stove in; one with everything above deck gone; and one with her masts all blown away. On the 13th, was taken in tow by steamer Sam. Beery and towed to Smithville; and on the 15th, when about bringing her up to this port, she went ashore in the Narrows, where part of her cargo was taken out.

CLEARED.

Sept. 19.—Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos. J. Lippitt.

20.—Barque Cuba, Tucker, for Surinam, by Adams, Bro. & Co; with lumber and naval stores.

Sept. 21—Schr. Araminta, Keeble, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with cotton, naval stores, &c.

Schr. Charles Mills, Smith, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Eliza, Dicksey, for Fayetteville, by J. E. Metts; with two lighters in tow

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

LARGE TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust to me executed, the one by Dugald McDugald and the other by Mary McDugald and Margaret McDugald, for the purposes therein specified, I shall, on the 10th day of October next, expose to public sale, on the premises of Maj. Dugald McDugald, in the county of Moore, about

THREE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

Most of which is situated immediately on the Plank Road between Fayetteville and Carthage, about 30 miles from the former and 12 from the latter place. Several hundred acres of this land are fertile, productive, and well adapted to farming purposes. The main body is heavily timbered with pine, of the best quality in the Southern country. A large number of turpentine boxes have been recently opened—most of them having been worked only the present season; none of them more than this season and the last. The lands are well watered, and upon one of the tracts, and immediately on the Plank Road, is a large and commodious Mansion House in process of erection—being all covered in: also two large kitchens finished, with good and substantial brick chimneys; besides many other well-constructed outhouses, and 20 or 30 good and substantial Cabins for operatives and turpentine hands.

At the same time and place I will also sell two large and new

TURPENTINE STILLS

All with the most perfect and complete arrangements: and six ROAD WAGONS, all new, and of the very best materials; also four head of HORSES, and eighteen Head of MULES—most of them very likely—also much other valuable property, too tedious to enumerate.

☞ The sale will be continued from day unto day, until all is sold.

TERMS: For all sums of ten dollars and under, cash.—For all sums over ten dollars, a credit of six months will be given—the purchaser giving bond and approved surety.

JOHN McNEILL, TRUSTEE.

Sept. 22, 1854 3-3w

VALUABLE COTTON FACTORY AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, pusuant to an Order of the Court of Equity, will offer to the highest bidder on the premises, at the Falls of Tar River, in Edgecomb county, about one mile from Rocky Mount Depot, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, the FACTORY AND MILLS owned by the late James S. Battle and William S. Battle—also several small tracts of Land adjacent thereto. The said Factory has been worked for many years in the spining of Cotton Yarn, and is now in full operation being well fitted with every kind of machinery necessary to that business, and having a new and substantial stone dam which has been recently erected at great cost. Near by the said Factory there is A GRIST MILL, with five pair of stones, which is likewise in full operation, and also A SAW MILL, which has been in constant use a great number of years, with a new Circular Saw recently put up. With fifty acres of Land on which are located A FINE DWELLING, together with other buildings suited for the habitation of Overseers and Operatives. With the said Factory and Mills will be sold SEVERAL SMALL LOTS OF LAND, one Lot of 80 acres, suitable for furnishing timber for the saw. This sale presents to the capitalist a fine opportunity for a profitable investment.

At the same time will be sold, a Lot of 6 or 8 acres on the north side of the river, on which is A STORE HOUSE.—Also, a Lot of one or two acres at Rocky Mount Depot, on which is also a Store House. Likewise, a small piece of piney wood land, about two miles from the Falls, of 100 acres.

Terms—the purchaser of the Factory and Mills will be required to give bonds with able sureties, payable in four equal annual instalments with interest from the day of sale.

The purchaser of the other property will be required to give bond with able sureties payable in nine and eighteen months with interest from day of sale.

KENELM H. LEWIS, C. M. E.

Sept. 22d, 1854 3-ts

3,850 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of moving to the West, offers his lands for sale, lying in Sampson county, on South river. The lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw and Grist Mill, a good dwelling, and all necessary out-houses, on the place. The place is healthy—water good, and good society in the neighborhood.

Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

Cypress Creek, Bladen County. D. W. CROMARTIE.

Sept. 22d, 1854 3-2m

STORE-HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, at the Court House, in Kenansville, Duplin County, on the 17th day of October next, (Tuesday of Court week,) if not previously disposed of at private sale, the Store-house and Lot, in said village, now occupied by Mr. G. A. Newell. Terms at sale. Sale positive and title warranted.

B. F. GRADY.

Wilmington, Sept. 21, 1854 3—4t

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on the 18th inst. The services of Mr. Wm. G. Barton, a graduate of one of the oldest and most respectable Colleges on the continent of Europe, have been secured. The various branches of an English, Classical and Mathematical education will be thoroughly taught. Mr. Barton will also take classes in French and Spanish; and, having studied and spoken these languages in France and Spain, he feels confident of being able to impart their correct pronunciation and of communicating a thorough knowledge of them. From Mr. Barton's experience in teaching, and his acquaintance with the most electic system, now practised in Europe and the United States, it is presumed that satisfaction and justice will be rendered to the public.

RATES OF TUITION:

Beginners..... $7 00
2nd Class..... $11 00
3rd Class including Languages and higher branches of Mathematics..... $15 00

ALLMAND A. McKOY,
JOHN R. BRAMAN,
THOMAS M. LEE,
WILLIAM C. DRAUGHORN,
HOSEA J. HOBBS,
} Committee.

Sept. 22d, 1854 3-3m

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.

Received per Schr. W. H. Smith,

25 BOXES No. 1 Soap, Wm. Colgates;
20 half do. pale do do.;
2 bbls. large new No. 1 Mackerel;
10 do. R. L. & A. Stewart's Crushed Sugar;
2 boxes do. Soap;
5 bbls. Irish Potatoes;
5 do. Red Onions;
10 matts of old Gov. Java Coffee;
5 bags best St. Domingo;
1 keg Saltpeter;
5 do. Gum Camphor;
5 do. do. Asafœtida;

Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL, of Bladen County, a negro man, who says his name is GRANVILLE, and that he belongs to Wm. D. White, of Chowan county, and is hired to Mrs. Churchey Perkins, of Pitt county. Said boy is 18 years old, 5 ft. 9 or 10 inches high, dark complected, and says that he was at work in Brunswick county, near Shallotte, when he left, under a man by the name of McDonnell. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, as he will be dealt with as the law directs. H. WILKERSON, Jailor.

Sept 22, 1854 3—tf

MULLETS.—100 bbls. new Mullets, for sale by Sept. 21. FREEMAN & HOUSTON

GLUE.—20 bbls—a superior article—for sale by Sept. 21. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	25	@	26		
BEEF CATTLE,					
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00		
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 25	@	12 00		
CANDLES, ℔ lb.					
Tallow	17	@	18		
Adamantine	25	@	30		
Sperm	35	@	50		
COFFEE, ℔ lb.					
Java	15	@	16		
Laguayra	13	@	14		
Cuba	00	@	00		
Rio	10¼	@	12½		
St. Domingo	12	@	13		
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0	@	0		
CORN MEAL,					
℔ bush.	95	@	0 00		
DOMESTICS,					
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8		
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17		
Wick do.	0 00	@	25		
EGGS, ℔ doz.	00	@	25		
EMPTY BARRELS, each,					
Spts. Turp.	2 15	@	2 50		
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55		
FISH, ℔ bbl.,					
Mullets	5 50	@	6 50		
Mackerel, No. 1	@00	@	00		
do. No. 2	@ 0	@	0 00		
do. No. 3	@ 5	@	5 00		
do. No. 4	4 50@5		00		
Shad, Ocean,	00 00@		00		
Herrings, East	0 00@		0 00		
do. N.C. roe,	0 00@		5 00		
do. do. cut,			0 00		
ry Cod.					
℔ cwt.	0 00	@	4 60		
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,					
Canal	12 00	@	14 00		
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00		
Fayetteville	9 25	@	0 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bush.					
Corn	85	@	90		
Oats	42	@	62½		
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00		
Peas, Cow	0 00	@	1 25		
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 00		
do., clean,					
℔ lb.	0	@	4½		
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.					
Eastern	0 00	@	0 00		
Northern	00	@	85		
IRON, ℔ lb.					
English ass'd.	4½	@	00		
American, ref.	5½	@	00		
do. sheer	0	@	00		
do. hoop	0	@	7		
Swede	5½	@	00		
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	0 00		
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)					
Whiskey	45	@	48		
N. E. Rum	45	@	50		
Gin	48	@	50		
Brandy	50	@	55		
do Apple	75	@	1 00		
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)					
Floor. B'ds.	10 00	@	00 00		
Wide do.	0 00	@	7 00		
Scantling	0

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

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JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
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☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

Pennsylvania Election.

The elections in Pennsylvania for Governor, Members of Congress and of the State Legislature will come off on the 10th of next month. The contest is unusually warm even for Pennsylvania—the element of Know Nothingism having imparted fresh interest to the contest, into which it has infused an extra dash of venom. The success of the "Know Nothings" at the municipal elections in Philadelphia, in July last, gave to that organization the complete control of the whig party, and consequently led to the proscription of many of the purest and best men in the whig ranks, such as Mr. Chandler and others. That same success has drawn into the vortex all the hungry and disappointed from the old parties, who aspire to a portion of the spoils which the original getters up of the affair had appropriated in anticipation as their own prescriptive plunder. This has sowed dissensions in the ranks. It would seem also that several candidates for office, totally unfit for the positions to which they aspire—ignorant and dishonest—have contrived to have themselves nominated in the lodges to the great disgust of many of the members of the Order and its great scandal in the eyes of the world at large. The Democrats throughout the State are anti-"Know-Nothing,"—as a general thing approve Nebraska, or where they don't approve, at least acquiesce and oppose agitation. The whigs in Pennsylvania, as a general rule, are either in alliance with the "Know-Nothings" or at least tacitly sympathise with them—Pollock the whig candidate for Governor being a member of the Order. They are, to a man, anti-Nebraska and advocates of repeal. The effects of the Temperance excitement it is hard to appreciate or foresee at this distance. The really sternest conflict will be between the Democrats and the Know-Nothings assisted by the Whigs, or at least such Whigs as Mayor Conrad, and others of that sort. The overwhelming defeats of the Democracy in the municipal elections which took place in Philadelphia and elsewhere throughout the State, during the year, had led us to anticipate a democratic defeat in the State elections in the fall, yet recent events have somewhat changed our views. The reaction has commenced even sooner than we had anticipated. The causes already mentioned have been at work to resolve the Whig Know-Nothing coalition into its original elements, and to destroy the character and *prestige* of the would-be mysterious mushroom which has been astonishing the feeble for some time past. It is by no means improbable that the Democrats may triumph throughout, in the re-election of their candidate for Governor, as well as in securing a majority in the State Legislature and in the Congressional delegation. We believe the present whig-Know-Nothing municipal officers in Philadelphia received in July last a majority in all but two wards out of the twenty-four into which the consolidated city is subdivided—the aggregate majority against the Democrats being about ten thousand. We feel confident that this will be reduced next month to almost nothing, and, indeed, should not at all be surprised if the majority should turn the other way.

Cuba.

The New York *Herald* gives circulation to a rumor that information has been received at the State Department, of negotiations being entered into by Mr. Soule with the Spanish Government for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, with prospects of a successful issue. This appears to be about the amount of it. We look upon it as possible, but by no means probable, and certainly the fact that the rumor obtains publicity through the columns of the *Herald* does not add to its reliability.

If it should turn out that Mr. Soule can affect a treaty with Spain for the purchase of Cuba, it will set Fillibusterism at rest, for a time, at least, in that quarter, and also end all apprehension of trouble arising from the state of our relations with Spain.—But then would commence the fight at home—the fight in the Senate over the treaty—the fight in the House over the bill appropriating money to carry it into effect, and, after all that, the struggle over the admission of Cuba as a Slave State or States. If it should turn out that Cuba can be bought with or without the consent of France and England, then the fun will only be beginning. Then will commence a struggle, through which, sooner or later, the country must pass—perhaps the sooner the better—a struggle exceeding in intensity of feeling and decisiveness of result any yet experienced. It may be, however, that the great struggle will be upon the granting of money for carrying out the treaty of purchase; for it must be obvious that when Cuba is admitted, it can only be admitted as a Slave State.—This is now the rallying cry of the North—of their "Harpers" and "Putnams," as well as of their "Tribunes" and "Times"—that no more slave States shall be admitted into the Union. The acquisition of Cuba must bring this to the test. Cuba must either come into the present Union with her slave labor, or she must come into a Southern Confederacy—that will be the issue presented, and that will be the issue decided in the next contest that ensues. It might as well be had over Cuba as anything else.

Spain.

It would appear that the late revolution in Spain really amounts to little or nothing. It either went too far or it did not go far enough. It went sufficiently far to excite expectations which no party called to power could realize. A mere change of medicine will not make a sick man well; neither will a change of Ministers, or even of measures, heal the wounds of a nation. It did not go far enough, because it did not leave with the people themselves the chance of working out their own salvation. The leading idea of the Spanish patriot is opposition to the centralization at Madrid—the government of the corrupt clique at the Capital. This system is not in any way changed; the provincial assemblies are no more independent, nor the municipalities more free. Without some change in this respect can be made, Spain will not be quiet—and then the chance is not very strong. Neither Espartero nor any other man or men can, simply by assuming the reigns of government, redress the wrongs and heal the wounds, or give stamina to a nation weakened and corrupted by centuries of misconduct and misgovernment; and yet this is what is expected. Of course, it cannot be realized, and, of course, another change must take place, and so on. What the end may be, requires some wiser head than ours even to conjecture.

☞ The Washington Union denies the truth of the rumors that a treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands had arrived in the last steamer from the Pacific. After full enquiry the Union cannot learn that any such treaty has reached the state department.

We learn that some twenty bales of cotton were consumed on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road yesterday near Goldsborough. The cars, we believe, were not injured.

Applauds It.

We are really somewhat surprised to find the Commercial, of this morning, in reply to the Portsmouth Globe, speaking of the sacking of a Catholic Church, at Newark, New Jersey, say "We do not *apologize* for it, but applaud the actors in that scene as vindicating the cause of personal and political freedom."

We must, in charity conclude that our neighbor speaks hastily and without proper examination. It is the great misfortune of this vindication of "personal and political freedom" either by individuals or bodies of men while laboring under the influence of excited passion, that their blows are quite as apt to fall upon the innocent as the guilty—that instead of vindicating the sanctity of outraged law or violated rights, they are prone to revenge one outrage by the perpetration of another still more glaring. We have taken the trouble to read the evidence given before a Coroner's jury, held over one of the victims of the riot at Newark, and every witness examined testified upon oath that neither stones were thrown nor shots fired from the sacked church at any time. Those instrumental, in any way, in disturbing a procession, or breaking the peace, ought to be punished with the full rigor of the law; but, certainly, to wreak vengeance upon an unoffending building, of any kind, simply amounts to wanton destruction of property. That it was a house of religious worship, if it did not add, certainly could not take away, from the folly or criminality of the proceeding.

Of course we have nothing to say, one way or another, in reply to the remarks of the Commercial, about the *Pope* and all that sort of people. For our own part we are up in arms against all sorts of meddling in politics by those who occupy the position of ambassadors of one who has declared that his kingdom is not of this world. We are down upon the three thousand New England clergymen who attempted to bully Congress upon the Slavery question, "in the name of the Most High God." We are opposed to all such things, from Pope or parson, preacher or prelate. To us there exists but *citizens* under the Constitution. To deny to any citizen the rights guaranteed by that instrument, upon grounds not therein set forth, is an usurpation, as it is an usurpation for any one to claim powers, privileges, or exemptions, upon grounds outside of, or foreign to, the *civil* and *political* rights of citizenship.—*Daily Jour. 16th inst*

The Newark Difficulty.

The Commercial of this morning seems wilfully to have misunderstood our remarks about the Newark difficulty. We go for punishing peacebreakers, be they who they may, with the utmost rigor of the law. If, as asserted, a wanton disturbance of a peaceful procession was perpetrated, let the perpetrators be punished and execrated—but, at the same time, let this punishment and execration be meted out in accordance with law and the evidence adduced in the case. If the evidence shows that the disturbance was occasioned by persons inimical to the procession, then they, as the instigators of that disturbance, are so far criminal; and it was, no doubt, perfectly natural that those composing the procession should repel violence by violence. But in the matter of the Church which was sacked, we repeat that the evidence shows that no assault of any kind was aimed from that building. This is testified to by Protestant witnesses—and we are certainly surprised that the Commercial should applaud the turning of mob violence, or any other violence, against any building, under the circumstances, as disclosed by the evidence before a legal tribunal.

As for occupying space in a secular journal with discussions about religious sects, the Commercial ought to know that that is about the last thing we would trouble ourselves with If any thing is done, which we think ought not to be done, we are not apt to stop and enquire the church to which the wrong-doer belongs before making up our minds about the wrong. If the sufferer was a Mormon, or Mahomedan, or anything else, that would have nothing to do with any outrage against him.

But we would suggest the foolishness of any undue excitement about anything in view of the recent decision of the Millerite Convention at Syracuse, New York. They have fixed the day for the end of the world on the 19th of next May This time there is to be no mistake, and positively no postponement on account of the weather. That will put a summary conclusion to all sublunary difficulties and all lunary ones too, for we take it that when the earth gets fully under way with the great conflagration the moon will be apt to catch, like unto a kitchen when the big house is in a blaze, at any rate the heat must render it uninhabitable and cause the man in the moon to shift his quarters What an extensive idea.—*Daily Journal 19th inst.*

The Price of Breadstuffs.

The speculators are down in the mouth. Their calculations of enormous profits from famine prices bid fair to prove delusive. The advices from Europe indicate not only a fair, but even an enormous crop. The Foreign Correspondence of the Boston *Post*, dated London, Sept. 1st., says: "It may be safely stated, as a fact, that the present corn crop of Great Britain and Ireland is one-quarter greater than it ever was in any former year." The wheat is of the very finest quality, weighing 63 to 65 pounds per bushel, and none seems to be tainted or injured in the slightest degree. In France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Saxony, and, in fact, all over Europe, there is promise of the same abundance; so that no drain for European consumption will contribute this year to assist the speculative panic in getting up famine prices for the benefit of operators. Last year the crops throughout the West of Europe were very far below an average. This year they are very far above it, both in quantity and quality. Under these circumstances wheat and flour must come down from their present outrageous rates. The idea of paying here $13 50 per barrel for prime flour is awful. It is at least 50 per cent. too high, because it exhibits an advance at least that much in excess of the rise in the price of other produce or labor.

GAMMON!—We have noticed, going the rounds of the papers, an awful story—"one of the most fiendish acts ever read of"—about a man named Holbrooks hanging his own son, up in Rowan or Cabarrus, in this State. The Salisbury, Concord and Charlotte papers desire information upon the subject, as the people, among whom it is said to have occurred, are perfectly ignorant with regard to it. It did not occur, we suppose, at all. What a morbid appetite for such things we find with some publishers and readers—a sort of Newgate Calendar taste!—We remember seeing an old gentleman, the publisher of a Northern evening paper, come into his sanctum one day, rubbing his hands and cackling over what he denominated "a fine, fat murder":—A half crazy fellow, in a fit of delirium most tremendous, had shot his wife and hung up his mother-in-law with her own——garters—if we must say the word,—after which he had proceeded to butt his own brains out. It was a perfect God-send.

DROWNED.—Capt. Samuel Andrew, of Schr. Araminta, of Baltimore, fell overboard on last Saturday night, and drowned. His body was found yesterday, over which Coroner Wood held an Inquest. Verdict, "accidental drowning.

From the reports by recent arrivals from Europe, there is some chance for something like a reasonable price for breadstuffs and provisions, at any rate no exportation can take place at the present extravagant rates. Flour is as cheap in Liverpool as New York. The prospects of the European harvest are excellent. In spite of the speculative attempts to get up a panic, to which we made allusion sometime since, we feel pretty confident that rates will fall rather than rise, and that something less than a fortune will be required to buy a barrell of good flour.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire last night proceeded from the burning of a frame building, in the extreme Northern portion of the town, occupied by Wm. P. Moore, Esq., as a glue shed or house. The building belonged to O. G. Parsley, Esq. The whole loss is estimated at about six hundred dollars. It was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary.

A fire occurred at the Turpentine distillery of Faison & Hicks, at Faison's Depot, on the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, on Thursday last. Some 200 barrels of rosin were consumed. The injury to the Still was comparatively trifling.

We are rejoiced to notice that there seems to be a prospect of some abatement in the progress of the yellow fever in Savannah. The *Georgian* thinks that should the weather continue to grow colder, the change will become quite palpable.

☞ The number of deaths in Savannah, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., by yellow fever, were 36; on Wednesday, 2. The total number of interments for the week ending on Tuesday night were 210—of yellow fever 134. The deaths from causes other than yellow fever strike us as being excessive for a population so small as that to which Savannah has been reduced.

I. O. OF O. F.—The last annual report made by the Most Worthy Grand Sire exhibits the following facts in relation to the Order: Last year the number of Lodges was 2,941; members, 193,030; revenue, $1,209,228 90; expenditures for the relief of the sick and for other benevolent purposes of the Order, $409,322 12. The report for the present year will show 3.110 Lodges; 204,000 members; $1,275,000 revenue, and $530,000 of expenditures for the benevolent purposes of the organization. These Statistics show something of the Order, but not all.—They cannot show the brotherly attention to the sick, the kind word and helping hand for the unfortunate.

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, has tendered his resignation, it is said, because of the removal of a favorite clerk, turned out by Mr. Guthrie. It is probable that reference is made to Cochran, from this State.

The Portsmouth *Globe* states that already the keel of one of the six new steam frigates has been laid at the Gosport navy yard; some of the frames are erected, and on the 12th inst. the stern was erected. This is getting along.

The deaths in Savannah on Monday were 32, of these 22 were of yellow fever. On Tuesday the number of deaths was 40, among them Dr. Gartland, the Catholic Bishop.

☞ There were 29 deaths from yellow fever in Charleston for 24 hours ending 10, P. M., Sunday last. On the same day the number of interments from the epidemic in Savannah was 19.

The deaths by yellow fever in Charleston for the 24 hours ending at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, were 21—almost one every hour.

Railroad Meeting at Centre.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Railroad Convention held at Centre, in Stanly County, on the 9th inst. On account of the inclement weather, the attendance was not as large as it would otherwise have been:—

Resolved, That this meeting are in favor of a Rail Road from the seaboard of North Carolina, via Fayetteville and Salisbury, to the Western boundary of the State, and that we pledge ourselves to promote the success of such a scheme.

Resolved, That we approve of the Rail Road Convention proposed to be held in Salisbury in October next, and recommend this and the surrounding counties to send delegates to the same, where this great project will be more thoroughly discussed, and plans to promote it, maturely considered.

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at said Convention.

Another New Vessel.

Passing along Water street yesterday, our attention was called to a new and beautiful vessel lying along side of Dr T. C. Worth's wharf. Upon examination we found it to be the schr. Lilly, Capt. Jones, —named in compliment to the house of H. & E. J. Lilly of our sister town Fayetteville, and is undoubtedly as pretty a craft as it has been our privilege to look at for some time. She was built at Union Township, N. J., and is intended to ply as a regular packet in McCreedy, Mott & Co's. line between this place and New York Her length of deck is 131 feet, length of keel 118 feet breadth of beam 30 feet 8 inches, depth of hold 10 feet, measures 334 73-95th tons, and can carry 3,500 bbls. She is staunchly built, and having a fine cabin, nicely fitted up, is well prepared to accommodate passengers. Her commander, Capt. Jones, is an experienced seaman, a clever gentleman, and is in every respect worthy to command the gallant Lilly. She is owned by Messrs. McCreedy, Mott & Co., New York, Dr. T. C. Worth of this place, and others. We wish the Lilly a successful career, and trust that she may prove a profitable investment to her owners.—*Herald of yesterday.*

From the Brownsville Flag of the 2d inst.

Important from Mexico.

Another Bloody Battle--The Insurgents again victorious.—We are in possession of reliable information from the camp of the insurgent army, which states that there had been another bloody engagement between the insurgents and the government forces before the city of Victoria. From what we can learn, it seems that Gov. de la Garza was besieged in Victoria by a regular force of 2000 men. The besiegers, confiding in their discipline and vastly superior numbers, charged the breastworks of the besieged with thoughts of easy victory. The numbers within the breastworks were small in comparison to their assailants—numbering, all told, not exceeding 6 or 700 men—but they were buoyed with a determination founded in the sacredness of their cause and met their enemies in the true spirit of freemen. Three different charges were made upon the tripple entrenchment, and each time was the enemy repulsed with heavy loss. The insurgent statement estimates the loss in killed and wounded, on the part of the enemy, at 400, and we are told that the officers of the regulars themselves acknowledge a loss of 160 men. The fight, we are informed, continued for three days, when, on the night of the third day, the insurgents, having exhausted their ammunition and being out of provisions, abandoned the city. This they were allowed to do without opposition, taking with them all their artillery save two pieces of heavy caliber, which could not be removed and which they spiked. In these engagements some 8 or 10 officers are said to have been killed or disabled, and among the killed the gallant Lieut. Col. Lamadrid, of the regiment of Tres Villas. The loss on the side of the patriots is said to have been very trifling. This whole affair occurred before the junction of the forces at Victoria with those which left this frontier to their assistance. The latter never reached their friends until the fighting was over; but they are now united, however, and our informant assures us that they feel themselves competent to cope with any quantity of hireling *mochos* which their tyrant master may send against them. Their new auxilliaries took to them a good supply of the much needed ammunition, and it is confidently predicted, by those who should know, that they will soon be in possession of a stronghold in which they can laugh to scorn a protracted siege of hireling minions. So elated are they at their recent victories that they declare they care nothing for all the regular soldiers on this side of the mountains.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

A General convention of the friends of Internal Improvement will be held at Salisbury, on Thursday the second day of November next

The object of the Convention will be to consider and recommend a general system of Internal Improvement, by Rail Roads, for the State.

All counties are requested to send Delegates, and all friends of Internal Improvement are invited to attend. *Fay. Observer.*

Yanceyville Internal Improvement Convention.

As there has been an Internal Improvement Convention appointed to be held in the city of Norfolk, on Wednesday, the 8th of November, which will conflict with the time appointed for the Convention, and as the citizens of that place desire to be represented in the proposed Convention at Yanceyville, with the consent of the chairman of the meeting which called the Convention at Yanceyville, its time of meeting will be postponed to Thursday, the 16th of November.

Yanceyville, Caswell co., N. C., Sept. 13, 1854.

Riot at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—A riot occured in this city last night betwe en the Irish and Americans, in which fire arms were freely used, and many were shot and three or four killed. The military were called out, but too late to render effective service. The excitement is intense, and further disturbance are feared to-night.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—As was anticipated the riot was renewed last night, and two persons were killed. The military were ordered out. The excitement, however, is subsiding.

Great Democratic Meeting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12, 10 o'clock, P. M.—An immense democratic mass meeting is now being held in Exchange Place. It is computed that there are upwards of ten thousand persons present. The greatest enthusiasm prevails, and, to add to the excitement of the scene, there is a brilliant display of fireworks. The cheering of the multitude, in response to the appeals of the speakers, is almost deafening.

Marine News.

The brig Mary Ann, which left Charleston on Tuesday, 5th inst., lumber laden, for Attakapas, La., lost her captain, John H. Johnson, of Rockland, Me., at sea, from yellow fever. The mate was compelled to throw the body overboard next morning at daylight. The vessel is now ashore at Tybee inlet, dismasted and water-logged. The mate, Mr. Grew, and a crew of five narrowly escaped with their lives. They were without a small boat, the same having been carried away in the storm of Friday.

Of the disasters in the harbor, our reporter has compiled the following, viz:

The steamer Oregon was badly injured in the storm of Friday, and is now lying at her wharf.

The steamer St. John, slightly, run into by a schooner driven from Fig Island Saw Mill.

The J. Stone is badly injured in her machinery and hull, and is up the river at McAlpin's.

The Metamora is in Rumley Marsh, slightly injured.

The Sam Jones, badly damaged, now lies opposite the city.

The barque Douglass and a Prussian barque, bound out, are ashore between Cockspur and Tybee, both dismasted. The brig Amelia is sunk where the Dry Dock stood. The sloop Virginia is ashore on Tybee. The Catherine Chard, the schr. Company, sloop Splendid, Fort George Packet, and other small vessels, are high up in Rumley Marsh.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Sept. 13.—The royal mail steamer Niagara arrived at an early hour this morning. She left Liverpool on September 2d, and her advices, therefore, are three days later than the advices previously received by the St. Louis.

The political intelligence is not important.

Cotton was firmer. For the week ending September 2, an advance of ⅛ had taken place on the lower grades.

Breadstuffs very dull. During the week a heavy decline had taken place in flour and wheat. Flour had declined 3s. Wheat had declined 10d. Western canal flour is quoted at 27s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 28s.; Ohio, 29s. Corn is firmer—white and yellow is quoted at 33s. 34s. No change in provisions—market dull. Tobacco firm. Rice dull. Naval stores dull.

Consols had advanced to 95⅓. American stocks quiet. Nominally no change in the quotations.

The London money market was in a much easier condition.

The news from the East is of a warlike character. No change had taken place in the position of the armies on the Danube line of operations.

Several skirmishes had taken place between the Russians and Turks, without leading to important results.

The reports relative to the expedition for the Crimea are again repeated.

Marshal St. Arnaud was to leave Constantinople on the 3d of September, to take charge of the Crimea expedition.

France and England had determined to abandon Bomersund. They offered to surrender the place to Sweden, provided that power would declare war against Russia.

Russia has refused the proposition of Austria for the negotiation of a peace.

The intelligence from Spain represents affairs in that kingdom as being in a turbulent and distracted state.

The English and French papers are devoid of news of special interest.

The heavy decline in flour and wheat is in part owing to the continuance of fine weather for the gathering of the harvests.

Admiral Napier and Marshall D'Hilliers had proceeded to Hango. On their arrival the Russians blew up the fortresses, and retired to Abo.

A slight engagement took place between the allies and Russians near Abo. The loss on both sides was trifling.

The Turks still occupy Bucharest.

A division of the Russian army expected to reach Jassey on the 3d inst.

From Spain we learn that the property of the Queen Mother had been confiscated. She has been banished to the Austrain dominions.

Prussia still maintains her vacillating course towards Russia and the allies.

The cholera is still raging among the Russian and allied troops.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—We see from a private letter of Gen. W. W. Harlee, the President of this road, to a gentleman in this place, that a letter from one of our grocery houses to Col. Alfred Smith, of Whitesville, informed him that the Superintendant of the C. R. R. Co. at Columbia had said that the officers of the Wilmington and Manchester Road had refused to receive any consignments of Flour over this road.

This, we are authorized to say, is untrue. They have only refused to receive Hogsheads and heavy Boxes.

There are orders here now to send more than a thousand Barrels of Flour over this road to Whitesville and Wilmington, which this false rumor has prevented from being complied with. These orders, and this spirit of jealousy on the part of the Charleston road, show the importance of a direct connection with Wilmington from this place.

Charlotte Whig.

We learn that the North Carolina Railroad has been completed from Goldsboro' to within about ten miles of this place; and it is expected it will be finished and the cars running between this place and that by the middle of November, to Wilmington in four hours!

The Road has been laid for about twelve miles west of this place. We learn that the line from Charlotte to Concord has been laid, and that the Road is expectected to be soon finished to Salisbury. We presume that by the meeting of the Legislature, about one-half of the Road will have been completed. [*Raleigh Standard.*

A RARE CURIOSITY.—Dr. Franklin R. Freeman, of this county, sent us on Monday last a Chicken with *four* legs and *three* wings. The legs and feet are fully formed, and of the usual size. The wings are small, two on one side and one on the other. How long it lived after being hatched, we are not informed. It was sent to us preserved in alchohol, and we shall keep it at our office for the inspection of such as may desire to see it.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

MRS. ELIZABETH BENTON, wife of Hon. Thos. H. Benton died at Washington City on the 10th inst., aged sixty years. Mrs. Benton was a native of Virginia.

The Chinese Revolution.

The Courier, in a letter from Hong Kong, (July 4th,) giving us some additional intelligence concerning the movements of the Chinese Rebels towards Canton, says:

"Early in June the insurgents (we are told) adopted a new resolution, and took a new course. Instead of advancing in one vast army from Nankin, their headquarters, to Pekin, they divided their forces into two bodies, one of which continued the onward march to the capital under Tae Ping, the leader of the movement, while the other, commanded by Wae Ping, his brother-in-law, chose a retrograde direction, and has moved southwards to Canton. This city is probably in their possession at the moment I now write; and as they were but sixty miles from the metropolis at the time of last advices, it is likely they are in possession of it too.

At first, and for a time, their career was distinguished by eminent clemency when compared with the conduct of the government. They contented themselves with degrading their opponents by cutting off those caudal appendages which form such a remarkable feature in the Chinese *occiputs*, instead of imitating the administration officials, who cut off the head too. Latterly, however, either irritated by unexpected opposition, or burning for retaliation, they have decapitated quite as extensively as the others; a thousand heads having fallen in Harchen alone, a city about two hundred miles South of Nankin. Benchen, a larger town still farther South and East, was the scene of yet greater excesses. Almost every male combatant found within its walls was deliberately put to death, and the executions went on upon women and children long after resistance ceased. Tutchon has witnessed similar excesses, and it is said that like scenes have occurred at Amoy.

The Governor of Canton, however, was incredulous, and he has himself, by way of intimidation or precaution, resorted to measures which throw all their excesses into the shade. Several hundred heads fell, so soon as he received intelligence of the insurgents' approach, and since then the air has been positively polluted by the number of additional victims. The silent waters of the Canton river bear innumerable headless trunks of all ages, hundreds of miles out to sea; and to judge from the reports of recent coasters one would infer that a most sanguinary battle had been fought

VERNET AND THE CONNOISSEUR.—Vernet relates that he was once employed to paint a landscape, with a cave and St. Jerome in it. He accordingly painted the landscape, with St. Jerome at the entrance of the cave. When he delivered the picture, the purchaser, who understood nothing of perscriptive, said, "The landscape and the cave are well made, but St. Jerome is not *in* the cave." "I understand you," replied Vernet; "I will alter it."—He therefore took the painting, and made the shade darker, so that the saint seemed to sit farther in.—The gentleman took the painting, but it again appeared to him that the saint was not in the cave.—Vernet then wiped out the figure, and gave it to the gentleman, who seemed perfectly satisfied. Whenever he saw strangers to whom he showed the picture, he said, "Here you see a picture by Vernet, with St Jerome in the cave." "But we cannot see the saint," replied the visiters. "Excuse me, gentlemen," answered the possessor, "he is there; for I have seen him stand at the entrance, and afterwards farther back; and am therefore quite sure that he is in it."

THE HOG MARKET.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 17th, has the following.

Hogs.—Shipping lots sell from 3 to $4, as in quality, while No. 1 butchers' are worth 4 to $4 50 per 100 lbs. net What are termed butchers' hogs are those brough: to market chiefly in wagons, and weighing upon an average from 250 to 300 lbs. net. These are greatly preferred on account of the increase of lard, which is the most profitable part of the hog just at this time.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Sept. 54.—Schr. Lilly, Jones, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Mary Powell, Davis, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Marine, Powell, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Charles Mills, Smith, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Evergreen, Creele, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.; with one boat in tow.

15—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 16.—Schr. C. C. Stratton, Langstaff, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Spanish Brig Jesusa, Algorta, 23 days from Havana, bound to Malaga, laden with sugar. On the 5th inst, in lat. 29 deg. 30 min. North, encountered a heavy gale of wind from N. E. which lasted four days,—lost foremast and mainmast, jib-boom, all the rigging, deck swept of everything, and considerable damage done to the hull. On the 9th, the Jesusa came to anchor about 45 miles from Cape Fear Bar, in a leaky condition, from whence the steam tug Mariner towed her into port. During the storm she lost two men overboard.

Brig Black Swan, Heagan, from Pensacola, Fla., for Boston, laden with lumber—to T. C. Worth. The B. S. encountered the late gale, lost foremast and mainmast, jib-boom, &c., and is in a leaky condition.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

17.—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

Steamer Charles Henry, Taylor, from Black River, to A. H. Van Bokkelen.

Steamer Eliza. Dicksey, from Fayetteville, to J. E. Metts; with two lighters in tow.

Steamer Southerner, Jones, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

18.—Schr. Sam. Bolton, Podger, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithwill, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept 14.—Schr. Mattapony, ——, from New York, in ballast, to Kidder & Martin.

Schr. Geo. Harriss, Corson, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

15.—Schr. Victory, Midgett, from Hyde county, to Jas. C. Smith & Co.; with 1,415 bushels corn.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel and Eilers; with one lighter in tow.

16.—Steamer Brothers, Williams, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

AT QUARANTINE.—Barque Saranac, Sangster, from Charleston for New York, with a cargo of lumber, put in here with loss of foremast and deck load, bulwark stove in, leaking, &c.; to Geo. Harriss.

Sept. 18—Schr. Leesburg, Leach, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss. On Friday last spoke Schr. O. G. Parsley, Vangilder, from Baltimore, for Savannah—experienced heavy weather, but no damage.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Myers, from Philadelphia, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Adele, Applegit, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze

Schr. Matilda E. Wells, Terry, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Geo. Mangum, Moslander, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Ben, Zoll, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Humming Bird, Bogert, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Schr. Topaz, Willis, from Hyde county, to A. Morgan; with corn.

Schr. Pedee, White, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. King Fisher, Cook, from Boston, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Two Sisters, Green, from Boston, to J. R. Blossom. Capt. Green reports that, on the 15th inst., in lat. 34 deg. 23 min. North, passed the wreck of Brig Frontier, Hoyt, from this port, for Port au Prince, laden with lumber, &c.; had lost foremast and bowsprit, and deck load. There was 2 or 3 feet water in the cabin of the Frontier, and from appearances it was supposed that the crew had been taken off. She was in tow of a Schooner (name unknown) bound for Ocracock. Also passed the Brig J. Guttenburg, from Boston, bound to Jacksonville, Fla., with loss of foretopsail.

19—Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Wyatt, from New York, to DeRossett & Brown; with mdze.

AT QUARANTINE, 16th.—Schr. Joanna Ward, Westerlund, from Charleston, to Anderson & Savage; with sack salt.

CLEARED.

Sept. 15.—Schr. T. C. Worth, Shannon, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Emily Keith, Barker, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Sept. 16—Schr. Rhoda & Beulah, Robbins, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Ellen Dyer, Haven, for Boston, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 16.—Steamer Rowan, Barber, for Fayetteville, by W. Elliott.

17.—Steamer James A. Grist, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

Sept. 16.—Brig Lincoln Webb, Perkins, for Newburyport, Mass., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co., with 150,000 feet lumber.

19—Steamer Henrietta, Allen, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Redemption of Government Stocks for the Week ending the sixteenth Instant.

Loan of 1842		$38,000
"	1846	15,800
"	1847	356,050
"	1848	14,050
Total,		423,900

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at the M. E. Front Street Church, by the Rev. Thomas Gardner, Mr. Wm. H. SHAW, to Miss JULIA, daughter of Stephen D. Wallace, Esq.

At Willard's Hotel, Washington D. C., on Thursday evening, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. A. F. N. Rolfe, of North Carolina, Mr. BUSHROD W. VICK to Miss EUDORA HIGGINS, all of Baltimore, Maryland.

DIED,

In this town, on the 11th inst., MARY H., daughter of Griffith J. McRee, Esq., aged three years.

In Washington, Ga., on Sunday night, the 3d instant, Mr. JOHN J. KELLY, in the 40th year of his age. The deceased was a native of this State.

In this town, on the 16th inst., after an illness of four weeks, Mrs. SARAH SOUTHERLAND, wife of W. D. Southerland, aged 32 years, 10 months and sixteen days, leaving a bereaved husband and one child to mourn her loss.

At Conwayboro', S. C., on the 17th inst., LEMUEL BARNHILL, formerly of Pitt county, N. C., aged 30 years.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 18.—Bacon 10@10½; Beeswax 24@25; Coffee—Ric 12½@00 Laguyra 00@13½ St. Domingo 00@00 Cotton—Fair to good @8¾, Ordinary to mid. 7¾@8; Feathers 40@45; Flour—Superfine $8 25@0 00, Fine 7 00@0 00, Scratched 7 75@0 00; Grain—Corn 1 00@0 00, Wheat 0 00@0 00, Oats 55@00, Peas 1'00@0 00, Rye 1 00@0 00; Lard 12@13; Salt—Liverpool (sack) 0 00@2 00, Alum (bu.) 0 00@0 00.

BACON—Receipts fair; prices ranging about quotations. Cotton—The manufacturers having supplied themselves, prices have settled to shippers' views; sales easily made at quotations. Flour—Receipts light; prices steady. Cotton Bagging—We advance our quotations. Turpentine 2 90. Spirits 44 to 45.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—(3 previous days)—Naval Stores—Turpentine continues in very small supply, and readily taken at previous prices. Spirits Turpentine has declined 1 cent ₱ gallon, with a large sales yesterday at the decline—it is understood that there are large foreign orders here, at something under the present rates—Stock on hand about 10,000 bbls. Common Rosin is in demand, and as the supply is small, and prices very nearly as high as No. 2, shippers have taken quite freely of the latter quality. White Rosin is very inactive, and may be quoted $2 50@4, the latter price for the best in market. Tar is quiet, Shipping and Rope, which are wanted, being scarce. We note sales of about 1200 bbls. Washington Turpentine, to arrive, at $4 75 ₱ 280 lb.; 1500 Spirits Turpentine, 52 cents, cash, and 53 short time, mainly yesterday at the former rate, with retail lots at 54, cash; 2@ 3000 Wilmington Common Rosin, to arrive, $1 95 ₱ 310 lb. from vessel; 900 do. here, $1 90@2 delivered; 400 New-Berne, $1 87½, in yard; 2800 strained Common and No. 2, $2 ₱ 310 lb.; 400 low No. 1, $2 25@@2 50; 50 Thin Tar, $3 75; and City Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

Rice—The advices of the storm at the South caused an active demand, and about 1200 tcs. changed hands at $3 50@4 62½, being an advance of about 25 cents ₱ 100 lb. on the best descriptions. The stock is very light.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—A Teacher competent to give instruction in the usual branches of an English Education. Apply to JAMES C. POWELL, or RICHARD WOOTEN.
Whiteville, N. C., Sept. 15th, 1854 2-2t

TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER IS WANTED to take charge of a School